TORONTO

TORONTO, 1839
TORONTO, 1889.
TORONTO

TORONTO ILLUSTRATED

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1890.

TORONTO

ITS PRESENT PROSPERITY

Rapid Increase in Population.

No City in Canada Can Show Such a Record.

Bright Promise of a Magnificent Future.

Its Assessable Property Doubled in Ten Years.

Magnificent Warehouses and Palatial Dwellings.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

Toronto took rank as a city in 1834, only a little over half a century ago, yet how marvellous the results achieved! Then her population was less than ten thousand, to-day it counts more than fifteen times that number, and if the next twenty years tell a similar tale of well

Thus showing an increase in nine years of 134 per cent.	98,647
The value of assessable property as per assessment taken in 1889 was	$136,526,017
The value of assessable property as per assessment taken in 1879 was	50,166,639
An increase in ten years of 172 per cent.	$ 86,359,378

The rate of taxation for the year 1889 was 14½ mills on the dollar of assessment; the rate of taxation for the year 1879 was 17½ mills on the dollar of assessment, showing a decrease of three mills.

Revenue other than taxation, 1889	$ 557,050
Revenue other than taxation, 1879	267,800
Increase	$ 289,250
Revenue from taxation, 1889	$ 2,004,092
Revenue from taxation, 1879	900,355
Increase	$ 1,103,737
Gross increase in ten years nearly 120 per cent.	$ 1,392,987
Estimated value of property owned by the Corporation, 1889	$ 10,000,000
Estimated value of property owned by the Corporation, 1879	5,500,000
Increase	$ 4,500,000
General city debt 1889	$ 11,080,832

HOW TORONTO IS GOVERNED—IT'S CIVIC PARLIAMENT.

The city is divided into thirteen wards, from each of which there is annually elected three aldermen, who, with His Worship the Mayor, who is elected by a vote of the whole people, compose the members of the City Council. The members of the council for 1890 are as follows: Mayor, E. F. Clarke, M. P. P.; Aldermen: Messrs. G. Booth, John Bailey, William Bell, James B. Boustead, William Carlyle (St. Andrew's Ward), William Carlyle (St. Thomas' Ward), Charles L. Denison, E. King Dodds, Garrett F. Frankland, James Gowanlock, William H. Gibbs, George E. Gillespie, John Hallam, Edward Hewitt, William J. Hill, John Irwin, J. K. Leslie, Isaac Lennox, G. G. S. Lindsey, Peter Macdonald, G. S. McDonald, John Maughan, Alfred McDougall, Thomas McMullen, E. A. Macdonald, John Ritchie, jr., John Shaw, Charles G. Small, John C. Swait, John F. Verral, George Verral, J. L. Vokes, J. Brandon, John Lucas, Thomas Allan, Frank Moore, R. J. Score, B. Saunders, R. H. Graham.

At the first meeting of the new elected council the following standing committees are appointed, and to each of these we have added the names of the respective Chairmen for 1890.

TORONTO AS A RAILWAY CENTRE.

No city anywhere has been more lavish in its outlay to secure ample railway facilities than Toronto, and the result of this wise action in the past has been to render tributary to our merchants and manufacturers a wide extent of territory that previously held but slight commercial intercourse with this market.

About one million and a half of dollars have been voted by the people in this direction, and the record is one highly creditable to the goaheadativeness of the taxpayers. But not alone was their energy confined to voting money supplies. Business men left their shops and factories and professional men their offices to stir up the people of the rural districts to follow the city's example and vote pecuniary aid. The fight was a long and bitter one. Other cities came to the front with rival schemes, and it was only by persistent and well directed energy that Toronto succeeded in securing the great advantages she now enjoys. It would however be ungrateful to touch upon the railway interests of this city without making prominent mention of Mr. George Laidlaw, the originator of the narrow guage system in this Province, and in reality the projector and father of the great railway schemes, that in their fulfilment have poured such an immense amount of wealth into this city.

It has spent, as stated above, about a million and a half of dollars aiding in the construction of different railroads, and at the present time it is one of the chief centres of a railway system representing seven thousand miles of roadbed. Though the actual headquarters of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways are at Montreal, this is the real head and centre of their systems, and it is only a matter of

Then her population was less than ten

railroads, and at the present time it is one of

Toronto Seats of Learning.

Its Great Veterinary College—Its Fine Theological and Medical Schools.

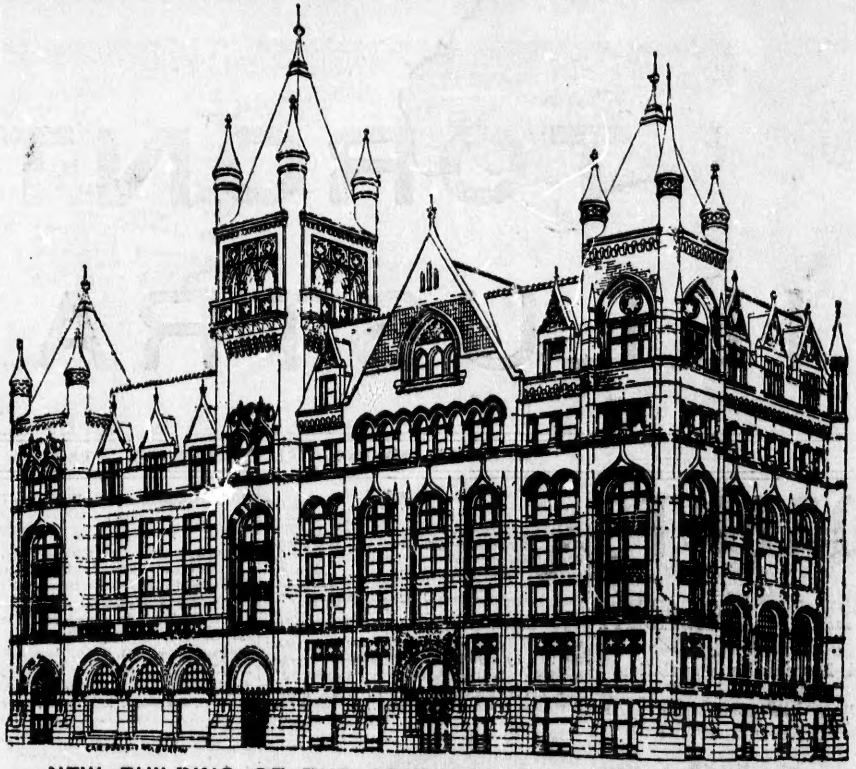
Famous all Over the Continent—Students from many Lands Attend Them.

Toronto is a great educational centre, and year by year hundreds of students from the neighboring republic enrol themselves at its different seats of learning, thus affording the most substantial evidence of the high estimation in which they are held by our American cousins.

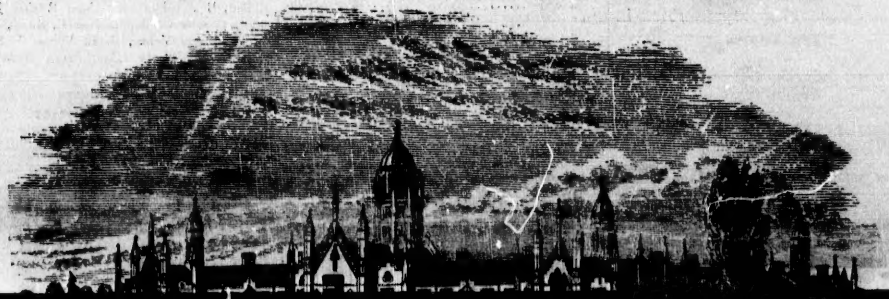
At the present time there are forty-eight Protestant, twelve separate Roman Catholic public schools, and a large number of very high class private schools. In the higher branches of learning there are the University of Toronto, Trinity College, Knox College, The Collegiate Institute, St. Michael's College, McMaster Hall, Wycliffe College, the Bishop Strachan School for Ladies, Loretto Abbey, St. Joseph's Convent, and the Norman and Model Schools. There is also the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, the College of Dental Surgeons, the School of Dentistry, the Ontario College of Pharmacy, the School of Chemistry, the Ontario Veterinary College, the School of Practical Science, the School of Medicine, and the Trinity Medical School, the Conservatory of Music and the Toronto College of Music.

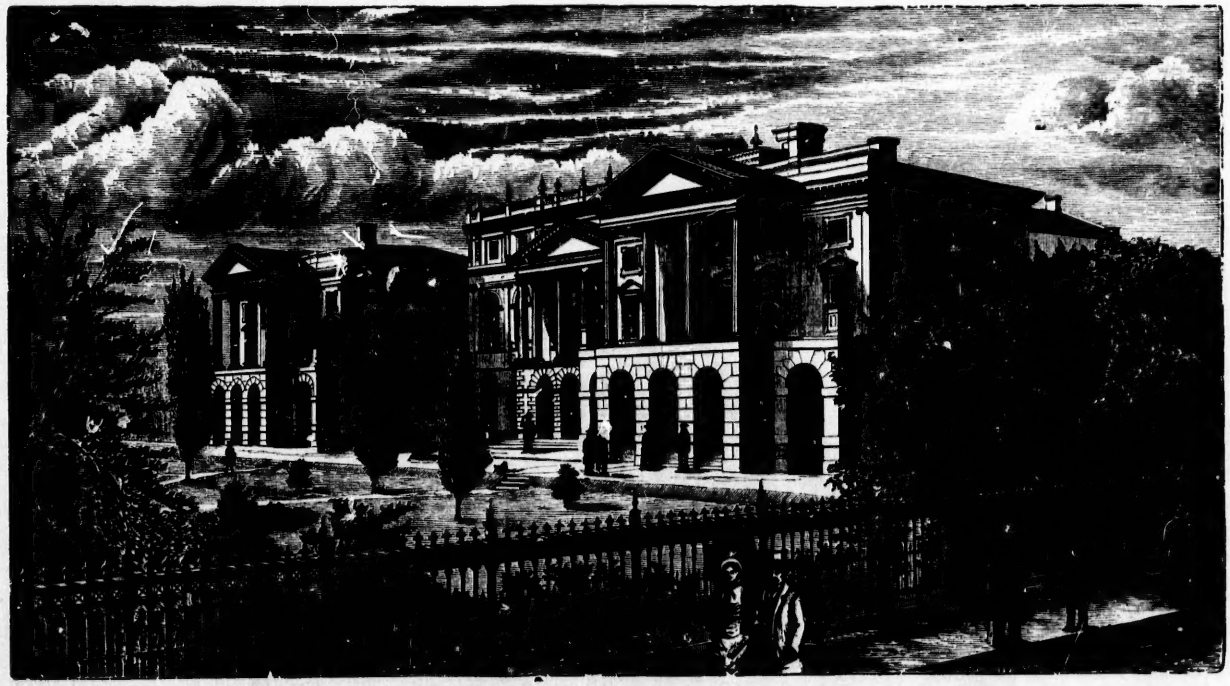
We have published in this paper illustrations of some of the most famous of these institutions, and only regret that we had not room to present more of them. First on the list is the University of Toronto, a very handsome engraving of which appears on the cover of this paper.

This magnificent pile of buildings occupies a commanding site in Queen's Park and justly ranks one of the finest specimens of architecture on this continent. They were finished in 1859 from designs by the late Mr. Fred Cumberland and Mr. Storm then in partnership as architects in this city. The architecture is pure Norman and the whole building has been finished with the most artistic taste. The principal front faces south on to a spacious lawn, and is about three hundred feet in length. The tower in the centre rises to a height of 120 feet. From its summit a grand view is obtained of the city, and on a clear day the spray from Niagara Falls is easily discernable. The University of Toronto is a thoroughly Canadian Institution under the control of no denomination. It is, in fact, a National University that every citizen of Canada has just reason to be proud of. The course at Toronto University and Medical Schools is justly celebrated all over the continent. Of the 834 students attending University College and affiliated theological colleges last year at least 600 were strangers in the city. A like proportion of the four hundred medical students were also outsiders. Upper Canada College is also a drawing card to hundreds of youths from all parts of Canada.

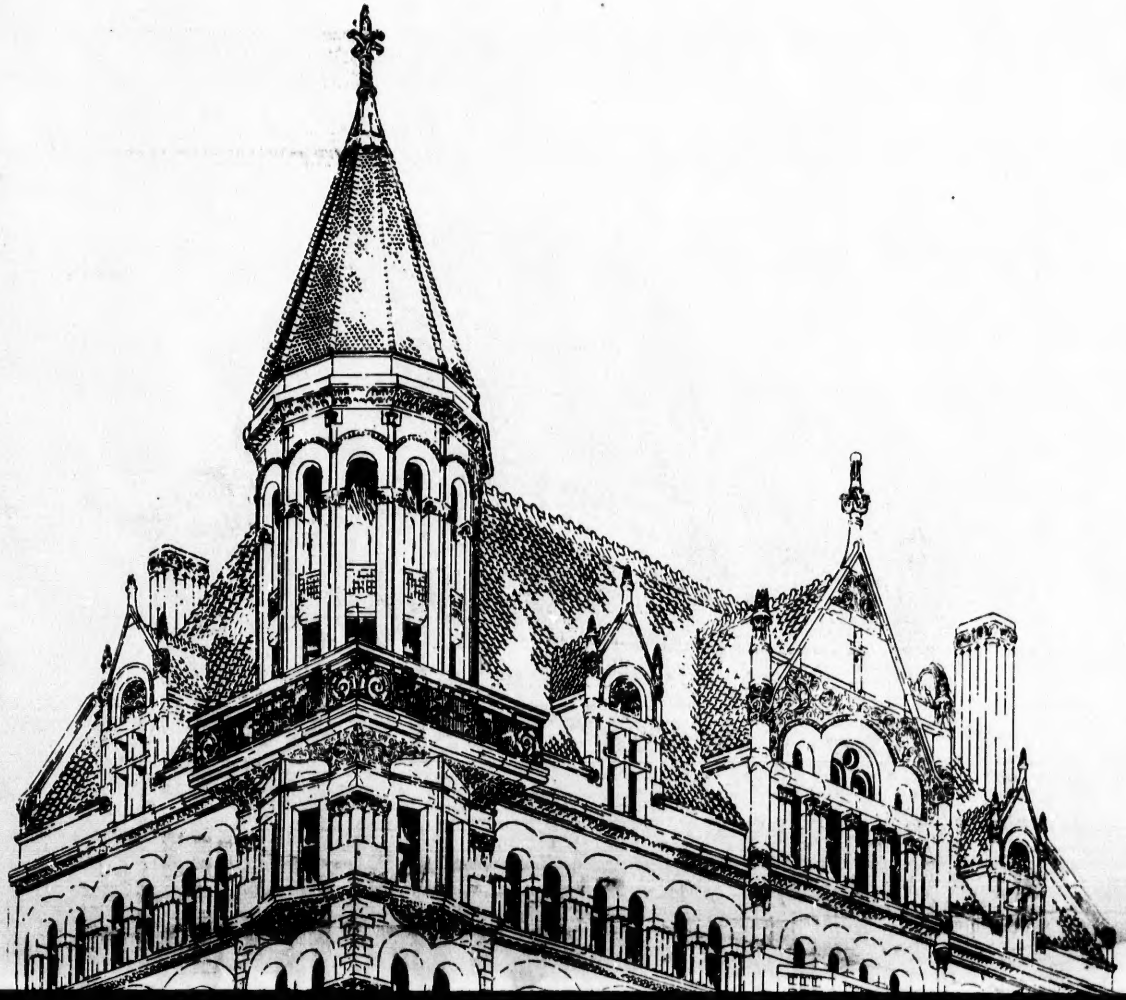


NEW BUILDING OF THE CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE.

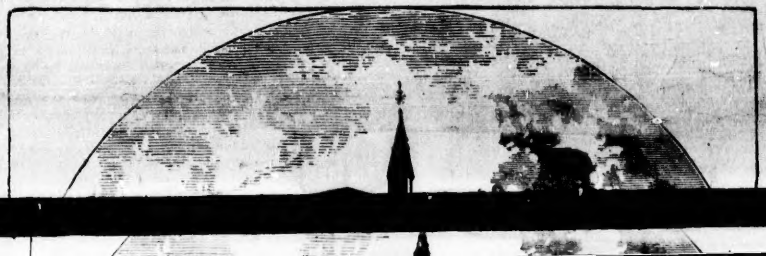




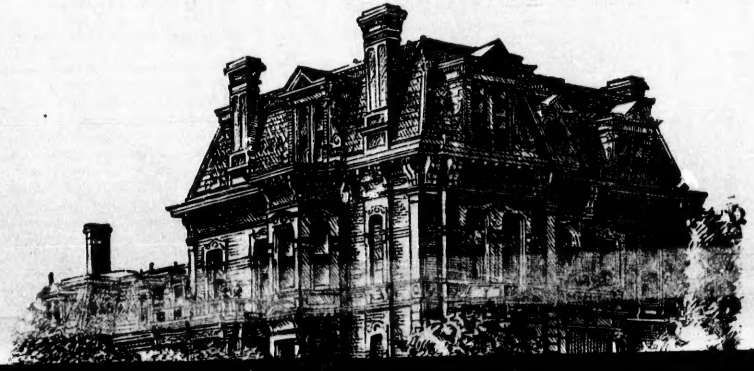
OSGOODE HALL, QUEEN STREET WEST.



ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.



Residence of John Morison, Esq., Jarvis Street.



TORONTO IN SUMMER.

Pleasant Warm Days and Cool Nights. Attractive Resorts in the City and Neighborhood.

It has been frequently said that Americans in spite of their conceded reputation for enterprise and innovation, are accustomed to look upon Canada much as the average Canadian is wont to consider Labrador, as a country where everything is particularly slow, and whose people hold such conservative ideas that anything like great progress is impossible. To this notion probably more than to any other cause, is to be ascribed the fact that very few Americans appreciate Canadian cities as summer resorts. During the hot season the sweltering denizens of their great interior centres flock to the seashore, to the fashionable watering places or to their mountain resorts in the eager chase after rest and relaxation, only to find them so overcrowded that anything approaching comfort is difficult to obtain.

It is pleasing to notice that quite recently the eyes of American tourists have become opened to the fact that Toronto is an eminently pleasant city, agreeably located, and possessing in no small degree all those requirements by way of temperature and facilities for pleasure, which must necessarily appertain to any place bidding for the patronage of travelling pleasure-seekers.

First, with regard to that all-important matter, coolness of climate, Toronto, although an island city, may safely challenge fair comparison with any of the much frequented Atlantic sea ports. Delightfully situated on Lake Ontario the fierce rays of the sun are so tempered by the breezes from the water as to be nothing more than absolutely pleasant. Balmy days and cool bright evenings are the essential characteristics of Canadian summers.

A bird's eye view of the Queen City's area would reveal a panorama of stately churches, of beautiful public buildings, of tasteful private residences, of well-kept streets and tree-shaded avenues, of parks and delightful gardens—a truly desirable place to sojourn for the season.

The people composing Toronto's population are by nature fond of pleasure. Especially do they find enjoyment on the water. Regattas, acquatics, carnivals, excursions and pleasant yachting trips fill the bill of pastime satisfactorily to many. Toronto Bay seems to be specially adapted for all such amusements. The protecting crescent known as the Island, effectively breaks the lake currents, and causes the bay to be generally calm and placid. Very pretty is the sight then on summer evenings when the water shows scarcely a ripple, when the moon rides high through fleecy clouds and casts its silvery reflection over the scene, to see the innumerable quick shooting craft, with white wings or impelled by oars, making their way in all directions, hither and thither bearing their loads of merry youths and gleesome maidens; and the Island, too, with its great crowd of all classes,

GOODERHAM & WORTS DISTILLERY,
TORONTO.

HARRY WEBB'S Restaurant, Dining & Assembly Rooms.
88 & 90 YONGE ST., TORONTO.
Where the business Men dine by the Hundred.

O. RAYMOND

Then her population was less than ten thousand, to-day it counts more than fifteen times that number, and if the next twenty years tell a similar tale of well directed energy and progress, more than half a million of people will crowd the Queen City of the West. It is now the great wholesale and manufacturing centre from which the business men of Ontario and the Northwest draw their supplies. It has a past to be proud of, and a future rich with promise.

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COMPARISON OF POPULATION FOR SIXTEEN YEARS.

1871	56,092	1880	84,123
1872	63,880	1881	86,415
1873	70,159	1882	91,337
1874	75,043	1883	96,974
1875	76,910	1884	111,127
1876	80,285	1885	117,836
1877	75,484	1886	125,216
1878	79,396	1887	132,611
1879	82,690	1888	150,000

The population as given above up to the year 1888 inclusive were the figures obtained by the assessors when on their rounds, but sufficient evidence was obtained to prove that such a method was very unreliable, and in December, 1888, on the application of Alderman Dodds, who took the matter in charge, a grant was made to defray the cost of a special census.

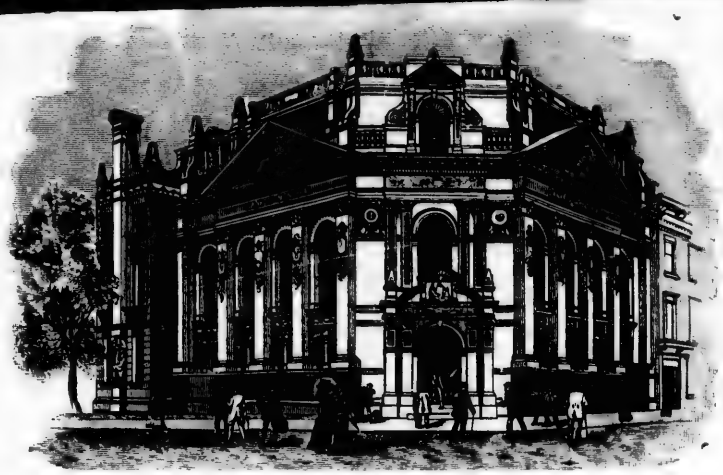
The work was energetically pushed to completion. Four hundred active young men were engaged to cover the city in one day, and each man made declaration under oath to the correctness of his work. When these returns were toted up they presented a grand total of 172,460 of a population.

Since then the Town of Parkdale has been annexed. The population of Toronto on the 1st of January, 1890, may be reasonably put at 190,000 people. In evidence of the rapid growth of the city it is only necessary to quote the percentage of population increase in the following cities in the U. S.: Boston ½ per cent, Brooklyn 3 1-3, Buffalo 3½, Detroit 5½, Milwaukee 6, Toronto 15 per cent. New buildings in course of construction over $5,000,000.

The City of Toronto was incorporated in 1834. Its population then was 9,254. Population in December, 1888, 172,460.

William Lyon Mackenzie, Esq., was its first Mayor in 1834, and Edward F. Clarke, Esq., M.P.P., is the present Mayor.

The population of the city in 1888) by special census) was	172,460
In 1879 it was	73,813



BANK OF MONTREAL.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Toronto Public Library was established in 1883, and was largely the result of the indefatigable exertions of Alderman Hallam.

The Library contains nearly 60,000 volumes of standard works, many exceedingly rare and valuable; it has a most commodious reading room, supplied with the leading English, American and Canadian newspapers, reviews and periodicals; 22,000 Borrowers' Tickets have been issued, and over 300,000 books were given out during last year. About 4,000 persons use the library and reading room daily, and the branch libraries throughout the city are also liberally patronized. The annual expenses amount to $24,000.

PUBLIC PARKS OF THE CITY.

The following statement shows the area of the various Public Parks of the City: Island Park 300 acres, Queen's Park 112, High Park 375, Riverdale Park 142, Exhibition Park 64, Bellwood's Park 15, Stanley Park 14, Ketchum Park 4, Memorial Park 2½, Reservoir Park 21, Bellevue Square 1½, St. Patrick's Square ¼, Clarence Square ¼, Andrew's Square 2½, Horticultural Gardens 10½, a total of 1064¼ acres.

Executive Committee, Chairman Ald. Boustead.

Committee on Works, Chairman Ald. Shaw.

Committee on Fire and Gas, Chairman Ald. Bell.

Committee on Property, Chairman Ald. Moses.

Committee on Markets and Health, Chairman Ald. Frankland.

Reception Committee, Chairman Ald. King Dodds.

Parks and Gardens, Chairman Ald. Swait.

Legislation Committee, Chirman Ald. Gillespie.

Local Board of Health, Chairman Ald. W. Carlyle.

Each standing committe consists of one member of the Council from each ward as the Council may elect, and the Mayor is *ex officio* a member of all standing and select committees.

The city covers an area of 14,965 acres. The length of the various streets is approximated at 270 miles. There are 104 miles of cedar block paved streets, fifty-six and a-half of macadam and about two miles of stone besides other small portions of various kinds of composition. Sidewalks have been laid to the extent of 400 miles, mostly of wood; the principal streets are of stone and granolithic. The sanitary arrangements are of the very best character, 163 miles of sewers having been constructed up to the present date. The expenditure of the works department for 1889 was $1,605,474.70.

railways, and at the present time it is one of chief centres of a railway system representing seven thousand miles of roadbed. Though the actual headquarters of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways are at Montreal, this is the real head and centre of their systems, and it is only a matter of time when both roads will, by force of circumstances be compelled to take Horace Greely's advice and move their headquarters west.

The Union Station, belonging to the Grand Trunk, located at the foot of York street, though an extensive building, is altogether inadequate for the purposes of a Union Station, and the Canadian Pacific manager having secured the necessary water privilege, is arranging to construct, for their own use, a magnificent depot that, with the necessary wharfage accommodation and cost of approaches, will cost fully a million of dollars.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Imports and exports at the port of Toronto from 1850 to 1887, inclusive:

	Imports.	Exports.
1850	$ 2,553,888	$ 270,298
1851	2,713,968	327,400
1852	2,557,268	536,844
1853	4,420,224	885,760
1854	5,475,024	1,092,196
1855	5,605,812	1,616,812
1856	6,954,624	2,205,332
1857	5,065,460	653,868
1858	2,768,834	637,178
1859	4,017,579	598,109
1860	4,058,458	1,474,267
1861	4,697,442	1,757,825
1862	4,298,797	1,249,600
1863	4,583,565	729,262
½ yr. to June 30, '84	2,322,140	1,722,367
1864 65	4,327,558	1,482,408
1865 66	6,173,972	2,448,475
1866 67	6,963,441	2,465,928
1867 68	6,741,990	2,086,431
1868 69	6,459,461	1,834,106
1869 70	8,157,691	2,016,143
1870 71	10,454,277	3,100,915
1871 72	13,171,812	2,151,429
1872 73	14,421,403	2,225,113
1873 74	13,833,704	2,416,477
1874 75	14,815,537	1,845,991
1875 76	12,137,154	2,348,279
1876 77	12,834,514	2,288,300
1877 78	12,785,990	3,066,418
1878 79	11,246,905	3,401,608
1879 80	13,590,842	3,448,137
1880 81	17,565,890	4,351,732
1881 82	18,493,499	4,183,451
1882 83	17,797,319	3,525,004
1883 84	16,469,467	3,022,153
1884 85	17,865,412	2,851,710
1885 86	18,301,177	3,095,800
1886 87	21,050,434	2,995,611
1887 88	19,692,986	3,562,009

Subscribe for THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN, the only sporting paper published in Canada; from 48 to 64 columns of the world's most interesting sporting news weekly. Subscription, $4 a year.

[illegible] in the city — a fine proportion of the four hundred medical students were also outsiders. Upper Canada College is also a drawing card to hundreds of youths from all parts of Canada.

Trinity College was founded in 1857. The charter of the University dates on the 16th July, 1852, and grants the power to confer degrees in divinity, arts, law and medicine. The building is of white brick, with stone dressings, and is located in a spacious park, over twenty acres in extent, on Queen Street West. It has a frontage of about 260 feet and, with its ornamental gables, presents a very bold and handsome appearance to the visitor.

Knox College, as might be inferred from its name, is the chief school in Ontario of the Presbyterian body. The present pile of buildings was opened in 1875. The style is gothic, contructed in white brick with stone dressing. It has a frontage of 230 feet, and each of its wings running northwest, are about 150 feet in length. Over the main entrance is a massive tower, 130 feet high. The library is a very valuable one, and the museum is equally noteworthy.

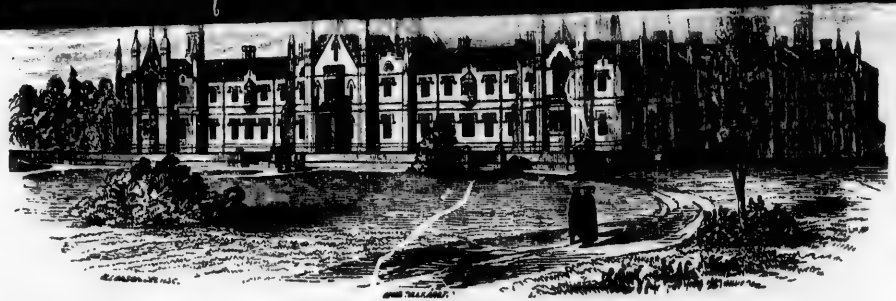
The Education Department of Ontario stands in a park of about eight acres enclosed by Victoria, Gould, Church and Gerrard Sts. The chief buildings face on Gould St. The architecture is Roman doric, and the building throughout is a most attractive one. Its museum and art gallery are open to the public free of charge, and the beautiful grounds surrounding it is a favorite spot with visitors as well as citizens. The Normal and Model Schools are located in the building. The former is devoted to the training of teachers for the public schools, and is doing a noble work in the most effective manner.

Osgoode Hall is the official home of the legal profession of Ontario, and ranks one of the most imposing and attractive of the public buildings of the city. It is the headquarters of the Superior Courts, and is located on Queen St., at the head of York St.

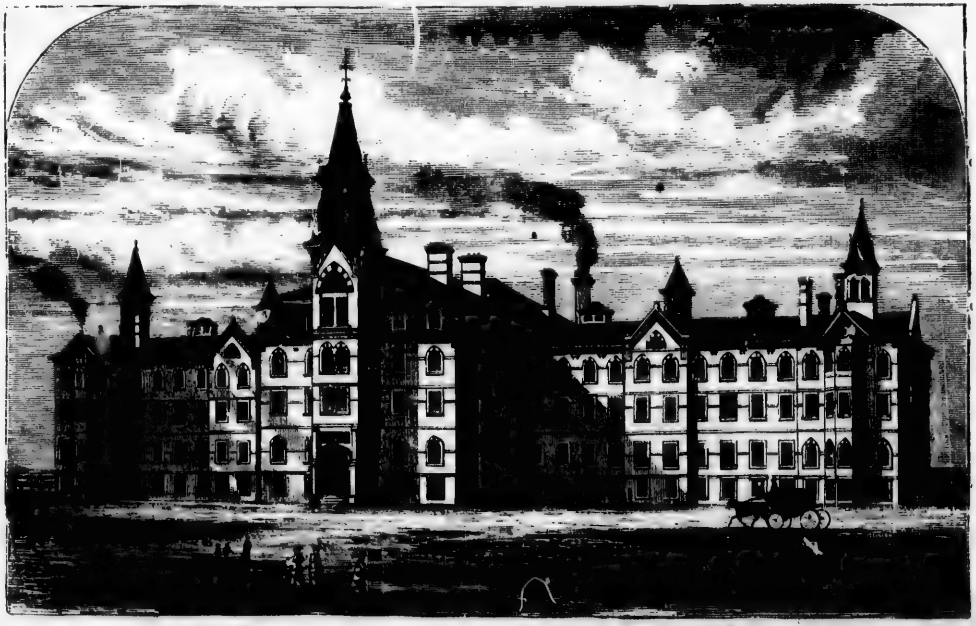
The Ontario Veterinary College enjoys a very wide popularity. Among its students every session are men from every State in the United States, also from New Zealand and Europe. The Principal of the College is Professor Andrew Smith, V. S., Edinburgh, and the staff of lecturers includes many of the most eminent professional men of the city.

Over 800 pupils received instruction at the Conservatory of Music, corner of Wilton Avenue and Yonge streets last year, and of this number 300 were from outside places.

The Canadian Sportsman is the only sporting journal published in Canada. Established over eighteen years and constantly increasing in circulation and influence. It offers the best medium to advertisers of articles of luxury of any paper in Canada. Subscription $4 per year. Forty-eight columns weekly of the world's choicest legitimate sporting news. Office, 102 King Street West, Toronto.



TRINITY COLLEGE.



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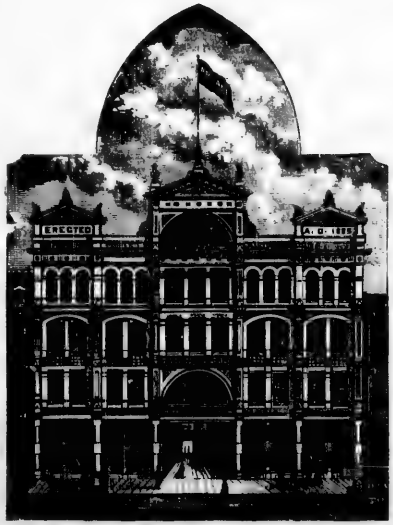
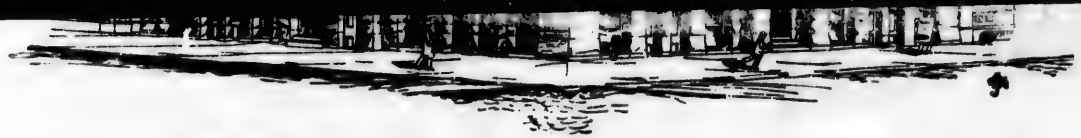
EDUCATiON DEPARTMENT, ST. JAMES SQUARE.



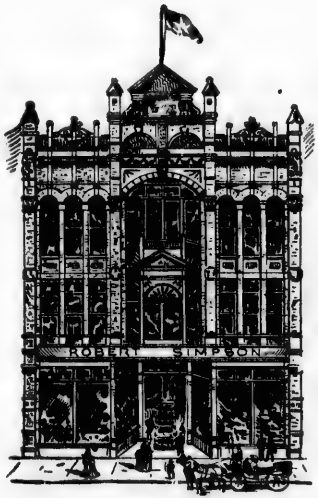
Yonge Street Arcade.

Public Library Building, Church Street.

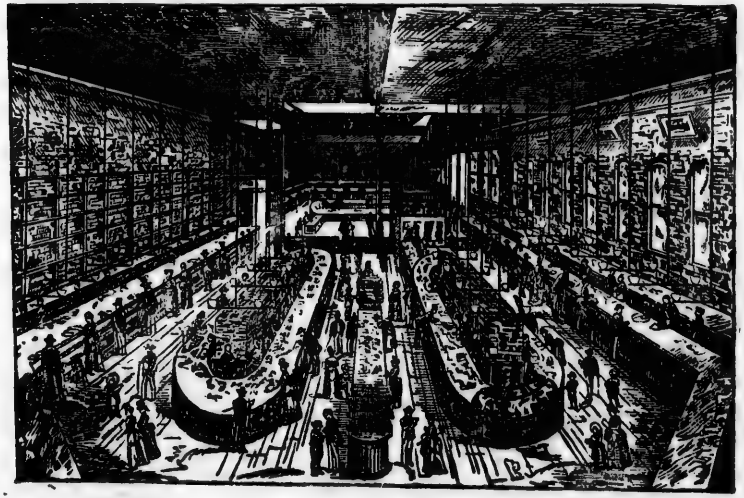


COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF ONTARIO.

CORNER BAY AND RICHMOND STREETS.

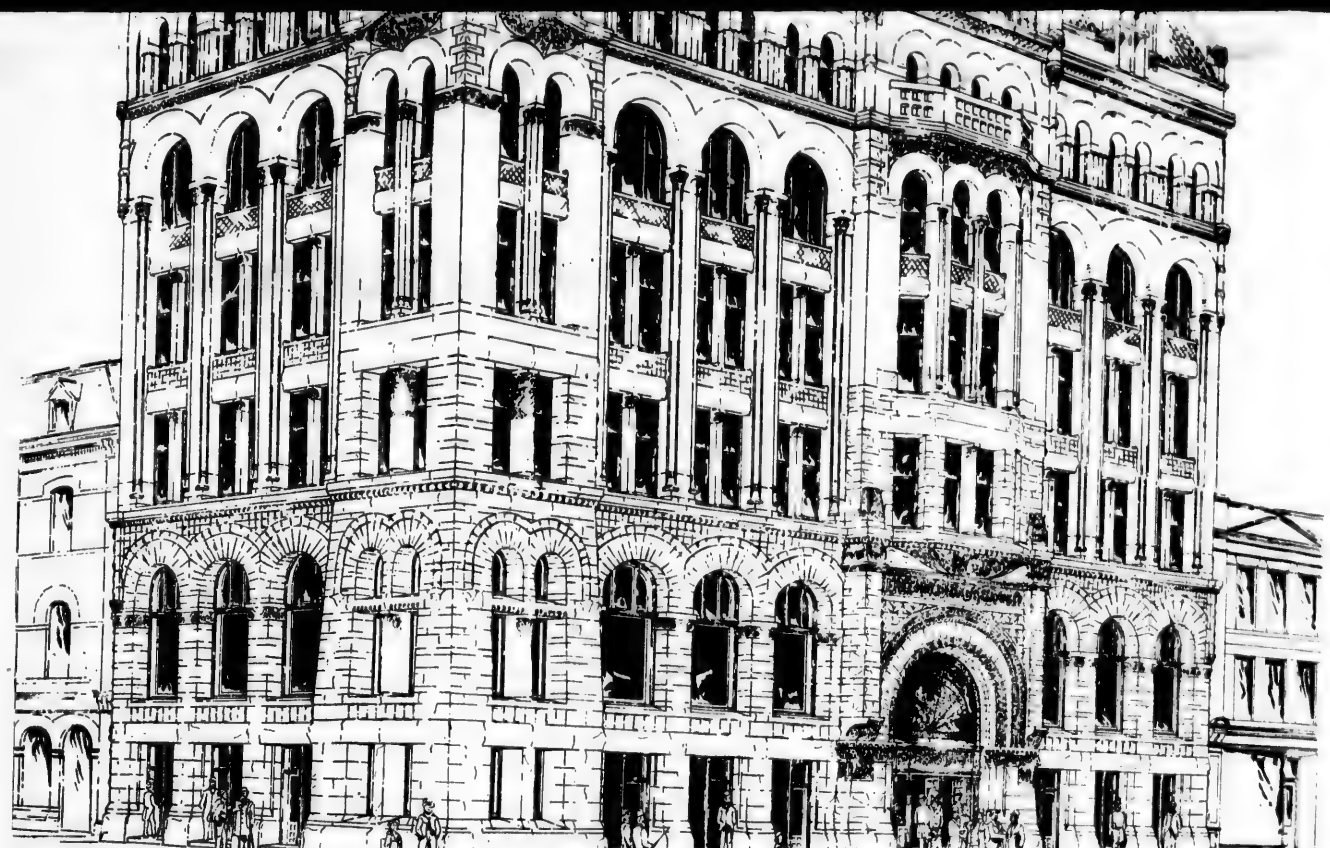


Queen Street Entrance.

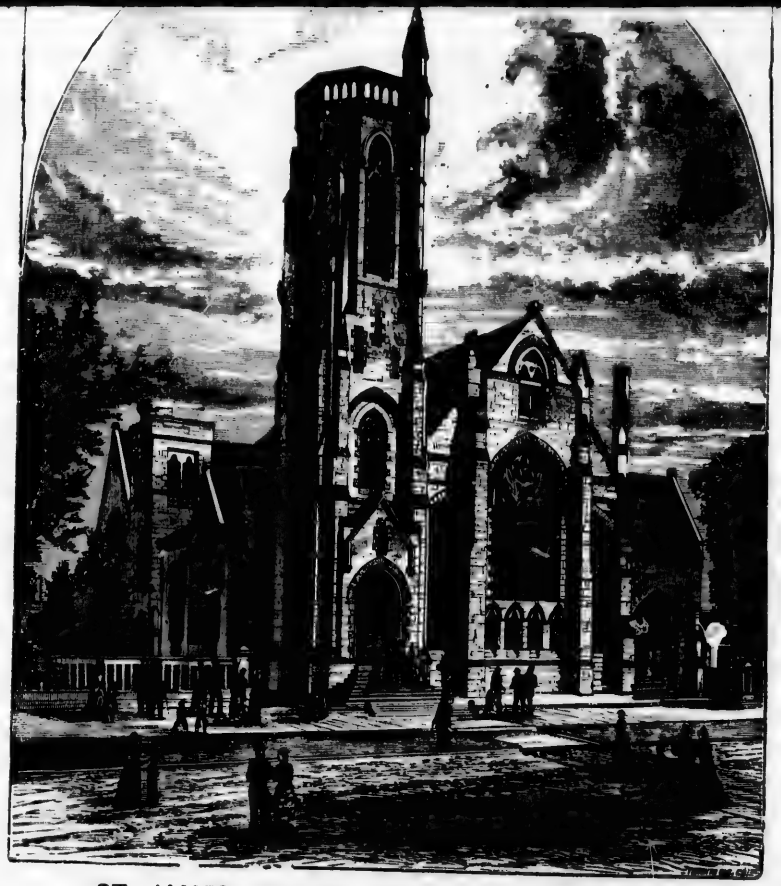


Interior, from Yonge Street Entrance.

Robert Simpson's Dry Goods Establishment.

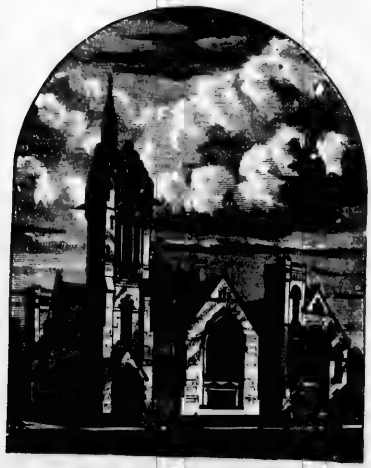


THE FREEHOLD LOAN & SAVINGS CO., New Building Corner of Adelaide and Victoria Streets.



ST. JAMES SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
REV. DR. KELLOGG, Pastor.

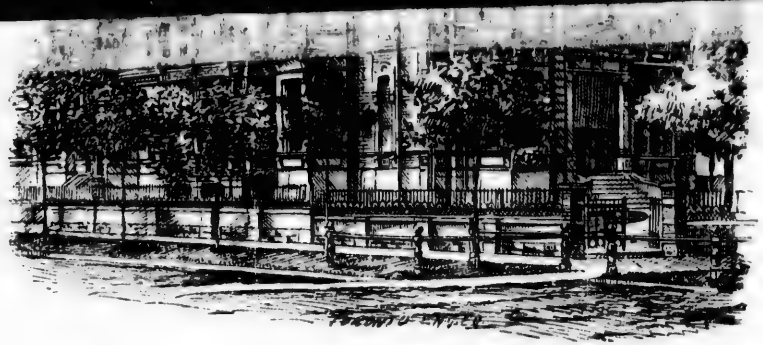
Western Meth. Church, Bloor St.
REV. H. JOHNSTON, M.A., Pastor.



BOND STREET CHURCH.
REV. DR. WILD, Pastor.

Bloor St.
Pastor.

URCH.



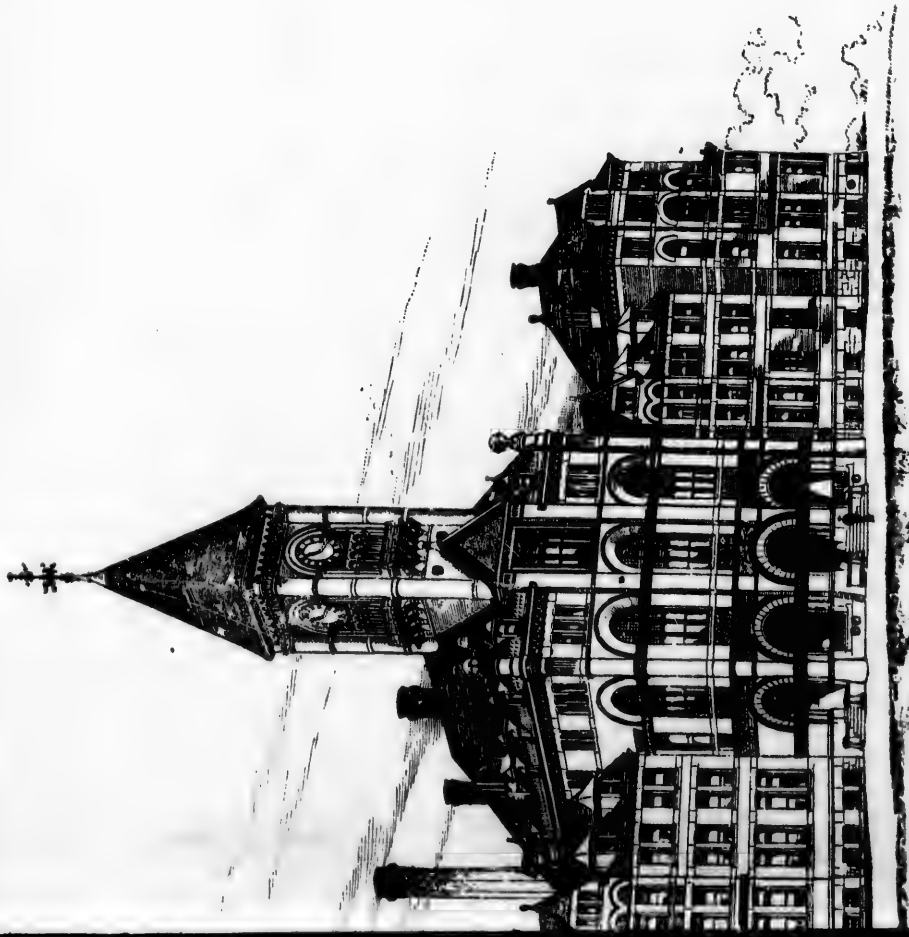
Residence of James Cooper, Esq., Sherbourne Street.

"Oaklands," Residence of Hon. John Macdonald.

[illegible] by cars, making their way in all directions, hither and thither bearing their loads of merry youths and gleesome maidens; and the Island, too, with its great crowd of all classes, eager to enjoy the cool breeze from the lake. The ten cent ferry service is most admirably and cautiously managed and the number of small steamboats dependant upon the people's patronage for excursions, and all doing well financially, is a matter of surprise even to our own citizens. They ply to Lorne Park, a delightful piece of woodland property beautifully laid out and entirely free to all, situated about fourteen miles west from the city; to Long Branch, much frequented by picnic parties; to the Humber and to Victoria Park. Every few hours the sturdy, puffing little boats take out their loads and keep up a most punctual service. Nor are these points outside the suburbs alone adapted for the pleasant spending of an afternoon in a quiet, shady locality. Along to the north east of the city, easily accessible by the many drives leading to it, extends picturesque Rosedale, with winding valleys and acres of wooded hillside, beautiful in garb of summer and ever changing variety of scene. Some of the finest residences in the city are built in this enchanting locality. On the western extreme the terminus of the Queen Street car line stretch the four hundred acres of that magnificent gift of Mr. Howard's to the city, High Park, with its deep vales and wooded heights. Scattered throughout the main part of the city are numerous smaller places of public recreation, the principal being Queen's Park, a portion of the grant made by the Crown for educational purposes, and since leased to the city by the University authorities. One of the most attractive and popular resorts is the Horticultural Gardens, in the very heart of the city, with shady trees, well kept lawns and fountains. Band concerts and promenades in the evening have made this place very popular.

Disciples of Isaac Walton find an ample field of enjoyment in capturing perch and black bass, which abound in large numbers in their season in waters easily reached in one or two hours' journey from the city.

Toronto has frequently been called "the City of Churches," and most appropriately is it so named. As the city has grown in population, wealth and territory, so in proportion have imposing structures, dedicated to religious purposes, sprung up. Their number is absolutely in the hundreds. On every important street they are to be found and represent an immense outlay of money. It will only be necessary to refer to St. James', on King street, whose heaven-pointing spire reaches a loftier height than any other in America, to the Metropolitan Methodist Church, St. Andrews Presbyterian, St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral, St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Jarvis Street Baptist and Bond Street Congregational, as splendid examples of Toronto's greatness in this line.



ted on Clinton Avenue.

THE GREATEST DISTILLERY

IN AMERICA.

GOODERHAM & WORTS (LIMITED.)

Prominent amongst the great manufacturing establishments of the Dominion ranks the colossal distilling business of Gooderham & Worts, Limited, of this city.

Founded in 1832 by the late William Gooderham and James G. Worts, the former of whom died in 1881 and the latter in 1882, the history of the firm has been one of steady progress and increasing prosperity.

For the purpose of conveying to our readers an intelligible idea of the great volume of business annually transacted we prefer to present a few startling facts, as more likely to rivet the attention and prove of greater interest than if we were to attempt a description of the interior of the distillery. In that direction it is only necessary to state that the most perfect machinery and appliances that mechanical skill has created and unlimited capital can procure are in use, and no outlay is spared that is likely to add to the quality of the production.

In 1887, the enormous quantity of 750,000 bushels of grain was manufactured into spirits. Of this immense total one half was corn, the other was made up of barley, rye, oats and malt. It is of interest to follow this grain question a little further; in fact trace it back to the producer and figure just how many acres of land were placed under tribute to supply such a crop. If we make an average of thirty-five bushels to the acre all round, which is rather above than below the mark, we will find that it took 21,428 acres of land to grow the grain alone.

In addition to this seventeen tons of hops were used, and to supply the four thousand head of cattle that are annually fattened at the byres for the cattle dealers 5,000 tons of hay are necessary, averaging two tons to the acre, and allowing 170 acres to grow the hops gives us 2,670 additional acres, or a grand total of 24,098 acres, the produce of which is consumed by this firm alone. If it were intended to move this crop by water it would require a fleet of 150 ships, each with a load of five thousand bushels to float the grain, and ten additional vessels of 500 tons each to carry the hay. If, however, the crop was forwarded by rail, it would take 1,500 cars to hold the grain, which made into one train would reach a distance of over ten miles and require at least fifty locomotives to move it. Going back again to the farmers who produced this grain and who originally hauled it to market, it would demand 25,000 horses and wagons to convey it, and if these were arranged in single line, averaging only thirty feet space for each team, the procession would extend over seventy-one miles. If this were followed by the five thousand tons of hay it would add twenty-eight miles more to the cavalcade, or in round numbers, about one hundred miles of roadway would be occupied by the procession moving in single

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THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Has long ranked among the foremost hostelries of the continent, and with the wealthier class of European tourists it is one of the most popular hotels in America. Members of the royal family of England have been guests at the Queen's, and every year amongst the list of arrivals can be found the autographs of men distinguished in the world of science, arts, literature and commerce.

The Governor-Generals of Canada, for twenty years past have made it their headquarters when visiting the city, and Lord Stanley, the present Viceroy, with Lady Stanley and suite, have several times been numbered among its guests.

It is pre-eminently noted for its homelike comfort. Very many of its servants count from fifteen to twenty years service, and the old-time customers of the house find it pleasant to be waited upon by those who from long years of experience of their likes and dislikes, know just what will fill the bill.

The Hotel is superbly furnished throughout, with the most modern style of appointments and extensive additions have from time to time been made to the original building thus providing any number of rooms *en suite*. Of its *cuisine* too much can't be said, every delicacy of the season is to be found upon its bill of fare, and it is superbly served in one of the handsomest dining-rooms to be found anywhere. The Queen's is located on Front Street, close to the wholesale warehouses, and banks, and commands from its windows a grand view of the Bay, Island and Lake Ontario. The yachting clubs and the leading boating clubs all have their headquarters close to the hotel, and the chief steamboat wharves are also near by. The proprietors are Messrs. McGaw & Winnett; the former is one of the most popular men in the Dominion. He is a thorough sportsman both with gun and rod, and is Commodore of the Toronto Yacht Club. His partner, Mr. Winnett, is the office manager of the Queens in winter and in summer he plays the part of "Mine Host" at the Queen's Royal, at Niagara-on-the-Lake, a very large and elegantly appointed summer hotel, located on the southern shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Niagara River.

It is superbly situated in the midst of a large Park, and on the hottest day in August its roomy verandahs afford a pleasant, cool retreat. It is largely patronized by the *elite* of Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities in New York State, and the Saturday night hops at the Queen's Royal is a weekly gathering of the most pleasant description. Two steamers from Toronto, capable of accommodating 2,000 passengers, make trips each day, and the fifty miles across the lake are run in close on two hours. The Tecumseth House, London, is the third member of the confederacy, and is one of the best known and most popular houses in the Dominion. Mr. Richmond is the chief book-keeper at the Queen's, and he is ably seconded by Mr. Frank Staunton, Mr. G. B. Smith and Mr. Sam Thompson. The Queen's ranks one of the institutions of Toronto and every citizen wishes it a long lease of prosperity.

Opinions differ wide as the poles asunder respecting hotel life. Some there are who prefer the quiet

Residence of Robert Simpson, Esq., Bloor Street.

ALEXANDER MANNING.

Ex-Mayor Manning is one of the few millionaires in the Queen City, and every dollar of his great wealth is due to his own energy and ability.

He is to-day our largest property holder, and many magnificent blocks of buildings in different parts of the city bear testimony to the substantial manner in which he has evidenced his faith in the future of Toronto. In 1857 he was elected a member or the Council, and for eight successive years was re-elected as Alderman.

In 1873 he was elected Mayor, and again in 1885 had the same high honor conferred upon him. During his administration of the affairs of the office he proved himself a man of rare executive ability, and one possessing a thorough grasp of municipal matters. As a contractor his name is intimately associated with many of the most important public works of the Dominion, and he ranks amongst that class of business men one of the shrewdest and most successful operators that ever prepared an estimate. Though well advanced in years he is seen on the streets every day, and the portrait of him on our cover is a faithful likeness. His has been a busy life, and all who know him hope that he may be spared for many years to enjoy the fruits of his brilliant and successful career.

JOHN T. MOORE.

Ex-Alderman John T. Moore since his arrival in Toronto has identified himself with every movement tending to the progress and development of the city. He has taken a hand in municipal affairs by solicitation and not by inclination. He was elected by acclamation to the Council of Yorkville, and was afterwards by acclamation elevated to the position of Reeve. He became Alderman for St. Paul's Ward when Yorkville was annexed to Toronto, and in 1884 he was re-elected to the Toronto City Council over two other candidates. At the end of his term he retired from the City Council on account of press of business. While in the Council he did great service for municipal reform and gave unsparingly of his time and talents for the public good.

Mr. Moore is a leading member of the Methodist Church. He was a delegate to the closing General Conferences of the Canada Methodist body, and also to the first General Conference of the Methodist Church after union. His incisive speech in favor of union showed his strong powers as a debater; and it was regarded as one of the ablest contributions during that memorable church parliament. He is a firm believer that Canada has a great destiny in store.

In Great Britain he has delivered a number of speeches upon Canada and her resources, which attracted unusual attention, so much so that when in Toronto [illegible] many hundreds were turned away unable to gain admission. His lectures in this country upon Canadian subjects have been fine delineations of the beauties and attractions of his native land. At this time he is the Managing Director of the Saskatchewan Homestead Company, and is doing grand service in

Manning Office Building and Molson's Bank,
COR. KING AND BAY STREETS.

E. J. Lennox, Architect.

As well—clothing for the men and cloaks for the women—all sold on credit, which means easy payments.

More than that, Mr. Walker has his own factory at 84—86 Adelaide street west, for the manufacture of bedroom sets, extension tables, sideboards, parlor frames, hat racks, and the like, besides doing all kinds of upholstery work. Taken as a whole the success of the business speaks volumes for the enterprise and management of the proprietor.

Toronto is a better place to live in because of such a store. It is big enough to be seen from the outside, bright enough to have nothing that's out of date and progressive enough to keep among the best the market affords.

There's merit in its selling—the merit that wins your confidence and keeps it; merit in the quality of goods; merit in ample variety, in service and attention to your wishes, in everything that goes to make a popular store.

You should know it—75-77 Queen street west is the number.

TORONTO'S SUMMER CARNIVAL

1890.

MUSIC, MIRTH AND MERRIMENT.

Grand Illumination of City, Bay, and Island.

A BLAZE OF FIREWORKS,

SUPERB PROCESSIONS,

MILITARY DISPLAYS

KING CARNIVAL
and His Gorgeous Court.

A Grand Historic Cavalcade Illustrating the History and Development of Canada

A Magnificent Demonstration by National Societies—Torch-light Processions.

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ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

This great institution, established in 1862, not alone enjoys a high reputation through every province comprising the Dominion of Canada, but each succeeding session records an increase in the attendance of students from the neighboring republic.

It is a noteworthy fact that last year the muster roll showed every State in the United States to be represented, and a glance over the list of graduates who hold the diploma of the college still further proves the continental reputation of the institution, showing as it does that California, the Sandwich Islands, Scotland, England, Kansas, Texas, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Virginia, Maryland, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, have now within their borders many able practitioners who graduated at the O. V. C.

The engraving we publish correctly represents the College Buildings as they now stand. The new and imposing structure which Professor Smith erected this year is undoubtedly the finest college building for veterinary purposes in America. It contains large lecture halls, anatomy rooms, and rooms for microscopic and other demonstrations; in fact in its interior furnishings nothing has been left undone which experience could suggest and a liberal expenditure of money carry out. The staff of professors, headed by Professor Smith, V.S., Edinburgh, F.R.C.V.S., and Honorary Associate R.C.V.S. (Principal), includes many professional gentlemen of the highest standing in their respective departments, and he who successfully passes the College examinations secures a passport to the confidence of the community as an accomplished Vet.

Ontario Veterinary College, Temperance St.

D. W. ALEXANDER.

WHOLESALE LEATHER TRADE.

As elsewhere alluded to in these columns, the manufacture of boots and shoes is one of the most important industries in the city, it is therefore to be expected that the leather trade is of great proportions.

The chief sole leather tanneries of Ontario are located in the north and north-western sections of the Province, where hemlock bark is still obtainable in immense quantities and at a low rate. A very large proportion, however, of the hides tanned here are consignments from the River Platt in South America.

A careful examination of this market reveals the fact that in sole leather alone the annual sales foot up to about ten millions of dollars. This great volume of trade is controlled by one or two houses. One of the most representative firms is that of D. W. Alexander, whose push and well directed energy has built up within a few years a colossal business. At the present time he is operating two immense tanneries, one at Bracebridge and another at Port Elgin, and also controls the output of three other extensive concerns. The hides of

Mr. McKinnon, on the other hand, has given evidence of his faith in Toronto by putting his money into property and thus doing his full share to add to the wealth and prosperity of the city in which he has scored a conspicuous success.

T. McILROY, JR.—In the engraving of the Manning Arcade, which appears elsewhere, it will be seen that the rest India rubber business of T. McIlroy, Jr. & Co. occupies an important part of the building. It is the leading rubber goods house of the Dominion and does an immense trade, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. McIlroy, the head of the firm, is built on the high pressure principle, and everything around him has to move at top speed. He has just issued the most elaborate catalogue ever put out by a rubber firm in America, over 250 pages illustrated with engravings of articles they deal in. In fact, to look it over is a liberal education in that class of goods; more than that it is unnecessary to say.

ALDERMAN FRANKLAND,

A capital likeness of whom appears on our cover, may fairly be called the father of the ocean cattle trade. He was the first to recognize the possibility of shipping live cattle to England, and he was quick to grasp the opportunity.

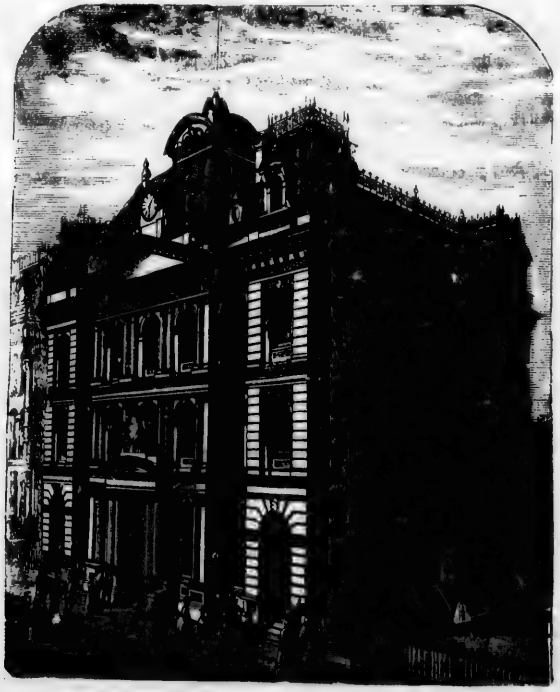
In season and out of season he kept the matter prominent, writing many thoroughly practical articles, explaining his views and proving himself perfectly acquainted with the workings of the cattle trade. Born in England, he well knew what the closely packed inhabitants of the "tight little island" wanted, he foresaw a grand opportunity for a profitable market, and a corresponding benefit to Canadian farmers. For some time the clear-headed Alderman gave his undivided attention to the matter, and before long had completed arrangements for taking over the first large cargo, consisting of 250 head of bullocks. The insurance rates were then so high that it took a heavy figure to cover that first shipment. Mr. Frankland determined that no loss should be laid at his door, so he insured his own life for the value of the cattle, and then started, satisfied that if they were lost he would likely share the same fate, and his insurance would meet any indebtedness.

For over sixteen years he has been actively engaged in the ocean trade, and has crossed the Atlantic no less than sixty seven times. He has done much to enlist the support of the press of England and Scotland in the interests of the trade, and has sold Canadian cattle in Germany, Ireland and the Isle. Alderman Frankland is an Englishman through and through, one of those valuable helps to a colony who, while they never lose their individuality nor swerve from their allegiance to old associations, yet have sufficiently broadened views to readily adapt themselves to circumstances, and he takes a delight in any venture calculated to draw English speaking people into closer intercourse. For some time he stood alone in his pet scheme, but wondrous changes are wrought in sixteen years, and he has enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing the ocean cattle trade, from a mere experiment, grow in importance steadily year after year until even his expectations are now surpassed. London, Bristol, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and other great markets now regularly receive consignments of Canadian cattle and sheep, with mutual benefit to both sides of the Atlantic, and beyond a doubt the present extensive trade is but an indication of still larger future operations.

PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE.

The Fire Brigade of the city is one of the best equipped and most perfect organizations in America. The brigade is composed of eighteen [illegible] in which there are ninety five men, including [illegible] exclusive of twenty drivers. There are fifteen fire halls, and the interior furnishing of these, in nearly every instance the result of the firemen's own [illegible]

Custom^s House, Cor. Front and Yonge Sts.



The Post Office, Adelaide Street, East.

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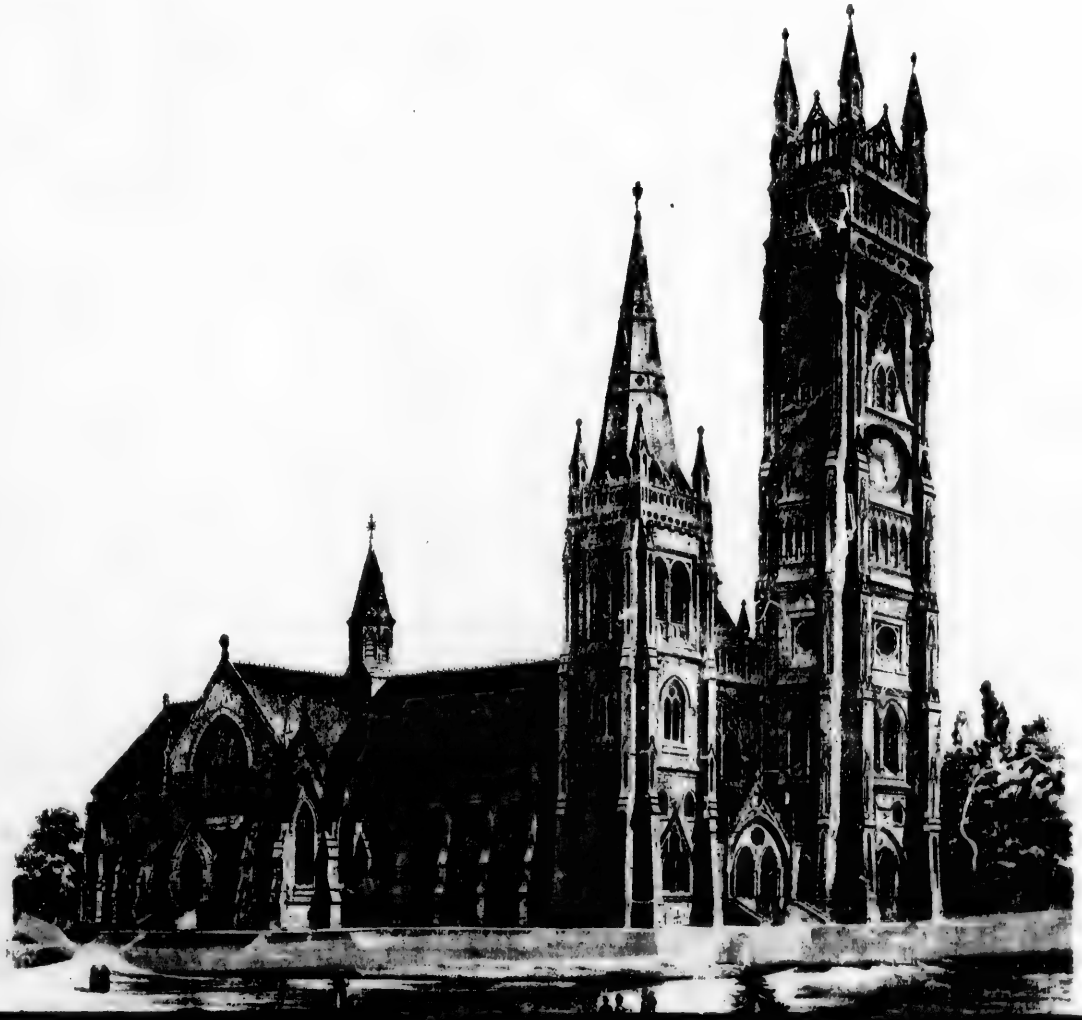


DRY GOODS.

A Mammoth Business.

JOHN MACDONALD & CO.

In the commercial history of the Dominion a few great establishments loom up, and by the immensity of their dealings command public attention.

The history of each is generally instructive reading, though it may reveal to the casual observer only a gigantic money making agency, it, to the reflective mind teaches a valuable lesson in the substantial evidence it presents of what energy, enterprise and unswerving integrity can accomplish.

Forty years of business existance in a young country like Canada means a great deal, and when each of those years record a steady increase of prosperity, not a single break in the long chapter of successes, even though more than one financial crisis disturbed the country, it proves the great ability of the master mind that directed the enterprise, and achieved such marvellous results. Such is the record of the great Wholesale Dry Goods House of John Macdonald & Co., of Toronto.

Founded by the late Senator Macdonald in 1849, there has not been a single break in its prosperous career. From less than a hundred thousand dollars in the first year of its existence up to the present time, when the annual volume of trade transacted exceeds $2,000,000, represents an upward tendency of the most indisputable character, and proves the possession of a business connection that takes in every part of the Dominion.

The firm is now practically masters of the situation. The great capital gained in long years of prosperity enables them to purchase their goods for *cash on delivery;* the advantage of such a procedure is appreciable by every intelligent reader, it not only enables the house to take advantage of the market and buy at the very lowest price, but the ability to claim the cash discount is in itself a matter of thousands saved in first cost every year. Presuming the saving thus effected only averaged two per cent., just figure that on this two million dollars of business each year and you have the magnificent total of forty thousand dollars.

Sixteen commercial travellers represent the firm on the road, from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia, and there are also resident representatives in Montreal, Quebec, the Maritime Provinces and the North West. Seven buyers, each purchasing for a single department, go to the European markets twice a year, and their efforts are supplemented by a permanent staff in Manchester, England, consisting of a buyer and three assistants, the first of whom is always on hand to attend to cable orders, while the others attend to the shipment of goods purchased by the buyers and place the insurance, etc.

The most perfect discipline distinguishes every department throughout the establishment, in fact no piece of machinery could work with greater regularity than the system which regulates and controls every detail of the business. Every man has his special duty to perform, and the daily record kept of his doings is a faithful guide to keep in control

C. J. SMITH, ESQ.

GEORGE LESLIE, SR.

GEORGE LESLIE, SR.

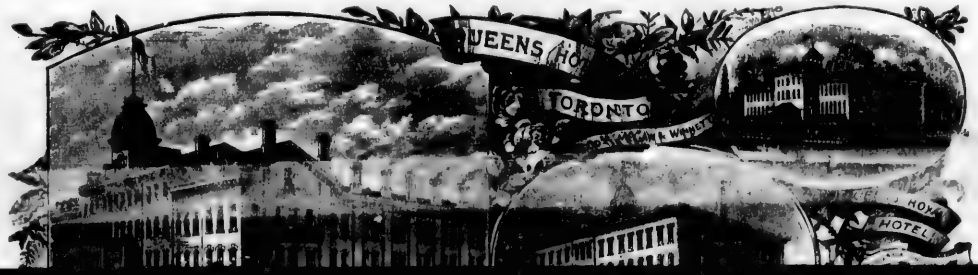
The subject of these remarks is a gentleman known to nearly every citizen of Toronto. He may fairly be termed one of the old guard as his memory dates back to a time when this great city was of very small account.

He was born in the parish of Rogart, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in 1804, and in 1825 along with his parents and six brothers and sisters came to Canada landing at Quebec; a few months later he came on to Toronto and at the time of his arrival there were but five brick stores on King street. For a short time he lived at Streetsville but soon returned to Toronto and in 1837 permanently located here. As a horticulturist his name is known all over the Dominion and his nurseries at Leslieville were the most extensive in Canada. Owing to the enormous increase in the value of city property it is now being cut up for building purposes, and land which only cost Mr. Leslie a moderate sum per acre is much of it now worth one hundred dollars a foot. It is therefore necessary to secure acreage outside the city limits for the continuation of the nursery business. Mr. Leslie is a life member and director of the Horticultural Society and Botanical Gardens of Toronto, is a magistrate and has also been a member of the city council. He is deservedly popular with all classes of the community and is looked upon as a grand sample of the class of men who built up the city of Toronto. His two sons, Mr. George and Mr. J. Knox Leslie, are prominent business men, and the latter is an aldermanic representative of the ward he lives in. The portrait of Mr. Leslie, Sr., is a very correct likeness.

A PROGRESSIVE CITIZEN.

Mr. C. J. Smith, of whom the above is an excellent likeness, has for years been recognized as one of the most progressive business men of this city. He was born here but he spent a good many years in California. On his return from there in 1869 he engaged extensively in the wood and coal business, and up to 1889 he was one of the biggest operators in this market. He then sold out his immense business and has since invested largely in real estate. The same shrewdness has characterized his investments in the latter line, and his holdings now include some of the finest properties in East Toronto. A man of massive build that can tip the scale comfortably at 350 pounds he is a well known figure to all classes of the community. An off-hand, blunt, shrewd business man, liberal in his dealings and well liked by all who know him. None begrudge him the very liberal proportion of a million dollars that he is credited with being worth.

W. A. MURRAY, a lifelike portrait of whom appears on our cover, is head of the most fashionable retail dry goods firm in Toronto, or in fact in Canada. Their business is an enormous one and twice a year Mr. Murray visits the European markets to do the purchasing for his firm. It is within the mark to say that Mr. Murray is one of the most popular men in the city. He has a host of friends and with them all he ranks exceedingly high. His hobby is good horseflesh and his Saddle horses are generally a little higher class than can be found in any other private stable in Toronto. Though well advanced in years he ventures to take his early morning gallops when home, and many a young member of the Hunt Club might envy his firm seat and fearless riding.



A GREAT BREWERY.

The illustration on our inside cover is a very correct delineation of the representative brewery not alone of the Province of Ontario, but also of the Dominion. It occupies a frontage of 500 feet on Queen street east, and the whole establishment covers fully four acres of ground. Our tour of inspection, though energetically pushed, occupied nearly three hours, and to the writer as well as those who accompanied him was a veritable surprise, revealing as it did a business of great magnitude, with every department thereof operating like clock work.

The Dominion Brewery was established in 1878 by Mr. Robert Davies, and from the commencement has had a prosperous career. Its founder spent money and time with a lavish hand in examining the leading breweries of the United States before building his own, and the result of his critical examination was the designing by himself of a model brewery, in which every improvement, however costly, that would be likely to save labor has been introduced, and the result is a perfect establishment, which, in the opinion of experts, has few equals and no superiors in any country.

In 1889 Mr. Davies was approached by the representatives of foreign capitalists who were seeking safe fields of investment, and the result was the formation of an English syndicate, which purchased the business for about a million and a quarter of dollars, the founder of the brewery, however, retaining the largest interest in it.

No higher praise could be accorded to Mr. Davies' business skill and energy than the flattering encomiums pronounced at the Company's meeting in London by the English experts who were sent out to Canada to thoroughly inspect the establishment. Hard headed men of established business reputations, they pronounced their opinions only after the most rigid personal inspection of every detail, and the result of their exhaustive examination was a plain admission that they had been greatly surprised at finding in Canada such a perfect establishment; in fact their whole report frankly admits that the inspection revealed to them a model brewery, that would stand comparison with the best in any land. In the present Company Mr. Davies holds the position of Managing Director, so that the same active mind and rare skill that created the business remains the active influence under the new departure.

Commencing at the eastern end of the main building, we find the basement and three upper floors devoted to the bottling business.

The introductory spot, so to speak, is the receiving room, where the bottles are washed and carefully tested before passing into the hands of the bottlers. They are stood, neck down, in holes bored through [illegible] of each is a water jet [illegible] thoroughly showers the inside of the bottle with either cold or warm water, at the will of the operator. They are then treated to a brushing out, which is accomplished by machines revolving at the rate of 1,500 a minute, thus preventing the possibility of one's glass of

dred and fifty thousand gallons of beer in casks piled sixteen feet high, a travelling crane, which works on rails attached to the huge iron girders overhead, carries the casks wherever directed, and by means of ingenious elbows can twist and work in all directions, laying the casks just where they are wanted.

The centre of the building is the brew house proper and the easiest way to grasp the situation in this department is to elevate yourself to the topmost floor of the tower overhead and then learn it as you come down. No pumps are required in this modern brewery; everything is done by gravitation. Next to the tower roof is a huge iron tank with a capacity of 8000 gallons, and every drop of water is boiled before used for brewing purposes. This tank is flanked by two large grist cases. From here the raw material drops to the mash tubs, then to the boiling tubs, next to the hop jack, from there it drops over the refrigerators to the fermenting tuns, where after fermenting for several days it is lowered into the cleansing tuns, from which it is racked into the casks. There are two distinct brewing plants in the brew house on either side of the brewer, and by allowing, say a couple of hours between starting his first and second brew, he is able to manage both with ease. Another great advantage of this double set of works is that in case of a break down of one the other is there to work with.

In the west portion of the building are the immense malting floors, six in all, and representing an area of over 60,000 feet. On the ground floor of the wing running north from the west end of the main building teams with barley enter. There are here two platform scales to expedite business, and as the barley is dumped into the elevators it is hoisted into the store rooms, from whence it is elevated to the malting floors as required.

There is a duplicate receiving place for barley also in the centre archway of the main building. Going through this archway you pass the engine and boiler rooms. A Corliess engine of 60 horse power is the agent that supplies the necessary power for the brewing department. Once out into the yards one has a chance to grasp the immensity of the place. Building upon building, each erected for a special purpose, and a perfect system reigning supreme through all. At one place thousands of bottles are stored, the balance on hand of an importation of 20,000 gross received from Germany, England and the U. S. this year. In another part of the yard are hundreds of casks receiving an airing, after passing through the hands of the cleaners, who first remove the heads, then steam and scrub the insides, after which the fresh air for a week puts on the final purifying touch.

Passing to the northern boundary of the yard we see a storage shed for casks 220 feet by 120, and the whole of this portion of the premises is paved with cedar blocks. Returning past the storage rooms for hops, of which fifty tons of Bavarian were bought from Mr. Bolte, agent for Block Bros., of Nuremberg, Germany, and many tons of Kentish, New York State, Washington Territory, Californian and the best Canadian have also been bought this which are piled 4,000 tons of the glacial every winter, we glanced at the immense ice houses, in

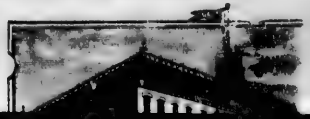
THE ALBION HOTEL.

MR. JOHN HOLDERNESS,
PROP. ALBION HOTEL.

There is no hotel in the Dominion better known or more highly appreciated by its patrons than the "Albion," of this city. It stands pre-eminent over all other hostelries in the province as the favorite stopping place and headquarters of the cattle dealers, horse buyers and prominent agriculturists.

Mine host Mr. John Holderness, who hailed many years ago from Yorkshire, has the proverbial passion of his countryside for a good nag, and though the old saying that "give a Yorkshireman a halter and he will find a horse" only applied to the "Tyke" of a few centuries ago, their descendants have all the old-time passion and as keen an eye as their forefathers for the points of a good 'un, though they illustrate it in a different form.

Mr. Holderness, in partnership with the late Simon Beattie, brought to Canada in past years a good deal of high class stock, both cattle and horses. Price never stopped them if the quality was right, and the result is that their enterprise has done a great deal to improve the breeding interests of the country. At the present time mine host of the "Albion" is strong on cobs, and when up behind his famous pair that have swept the prize ring the past year, it is a turn out—trap, cobs, harness and driver that would pass muster at Albert Gate or Central Park. The pair were bought in England at a high price, are of the real John Hancock pattern, and many tempting bids have been made for them since their present owner has driven them, but so far without success.



THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF MANUFACTURES.

This Exhibition is a handsome building, located at Nos. 63, 65, 67, and 69 Front street west, and has as its primary object the permanent display of all kinds of manufactures, classified and arranged in such convenient shape as to be a practical help in increasing the sales of the exhibitor, and of valuable information and assistance to the consumer.

The advantages to the public of such an exhibition are undoubtedly great. It is a valuable repository of information as well as a place of usefulness to the buyer, as it is a ready medium through which to reach desired articles. It is educational on account of novelty, variety and extent of exhibits. It is a saver of time, as the patron may see under one roof what would take him a day elsewhere to find. It is a place of recreation and amusement, and it costs nothing to examine, it being free to all.

On the part of the exhibitor, it is valuable as an advertising medium, at a minimum cost. It places the actual goods before an observant public, from whom comes the demand for these goods. It reaches the public in a tangible way, which a printed circular or newspaper cannot. It puts the goods before the people, who otherwise might be unacquainted with their existence. In brief, the manufacturer patronizes the Exhibition to save money. The public visits it to save trouble, and gain invaluable information.

The exhibits are classified or arranged in departments and surrounded by broad aisles. The spaces for exhibits are divided in depths of four feet and eight feet respectively, and by such frontage as may be desired by the exhibitor. All exhibits are limited in height to eight feet, excepting those next the wall. Instructed attendants are in charge, and even if enquiries are made for articles not on exhibition, information will be cheerfully given as to where they can be obtained—because it is desired that this Exhibition in all its branches be a practical aid to both the public and the exhibitor.

Message boys, telephone and telegraph office, with stamp and news stand, together with private offices and reading room for the use of patrons, will insure all despatch in the transaction of business. Every means are used to furnish attractions, which will insure the entertainment and interest of the public, and liberal advertising keeps the Exhibition and its advantages fresh in the minds of the people. Every facility will be offered to manufacturers, agents, commission merchants, brokers, etc., to transact business in the building, and every effort will be used to accommodate them and make the Exchange of value.

The head of this large establishment is Mr. Fred Nicholls, a gentleman long and prominently identified with the manufacturers of the Dominion, and one whose energy has been liberally expended in the promotion of the present National Policy. In addition to his management of the Permanent Exhibition he also found time to promote the Toronto Incandescent Electric Light Company, of which he is now the manager and secretary.

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add twenty-eight miles more to the cavalcade, or in round numbers, about one hundred miles of roadway would be occupied by the procession moving in single file.

The quantity of spirits manufactured by the Company last year paid to the Canadian Government a tax of $3,120,000, or about one-tenth of the country's whole income. By a late Government ordinance now in operation, spirits for po table use must be one year old before they are placed on the market, and commencing next July it must be two years old before it is offered for sale. The stock at present on hand is three millions of gallons, and on the first of July, 1890, there will be four and a half millions of gallons, all of which has to be stored either in wooden vessels or ventilated copper tanks. The distillery and the buildings connected with it cover twenty-five acres of ground, and the cattle sheds occupy twenty acres additional. Three hundred and fifty men are employed and ten thousand tons of coal are annually consumed on the premises. Comment on such a business record is superfluous. Its present magnitude has been achieved by the exercise of rare business judgment and skill. System and order rule every department of the great establishment. No hitch, no friction, anywhere, like a perfect piece of machinery every part moves in unison, and works responsive to the influence of the master mind that directs and controls the whole.

Mr. George Gooderham is the President of the Company and associated with him are Mr. W. H. Beatty as Vice-President and Mr. W. G. Gooderham as active Manager. The first named gentleman is an enthusiastic sailor, and his yacht Oriole is known on all our lakes. A few weeks ago in the regatta at Mackinac she sailed against and defeated the celebrated Idler, of Chicago, and on her return to her anchorage ground in Toronto Bay she was received in right royal fashion by a fleet of yachts representing the Royal Canadian and Toronto Yacht Clubs.

THE CANADIAN AND AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

The interests of this great concern are in this city under the skilful control of Mr. J. D. Irwin. The Company keep constantly employed 21 horses and 56 men, and they handle an average of 60,000 packages every month, a total of over 700,000 for the year.

The Canadian Sportsman is the only sporting journal published in Canada. Established seventeen years and constantly increasing in circulation and influence. It offers the best medium to advertisers of articles of luxury of any paper in Canada. Subscription $4 per year. Forty-eight columns weekly. Office 102 King Street West, Toronto.

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Toronto.

Opinions differ wide as the poles asunder respecting hotel life. Some there are who prefer the quiet and seclusion of English hotels, while others who have experienced the solemnity of some of them feel like a friend of ours who after a two day's sojourn declared he felt like offering a ten dollar bill to the manager for the privilege of being allowed to shout. The stillness oppressed him.

Again we have met travellers who swore by the hotels of Paris, others were in love with the prim sedateness of the German hostelries, and some who declared that the Italians were great caterers. But the hotel system of America can a little more than hold its own with that of any other country, and the Queen's of this city is one of the very best representatives of the highest class American hotels.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.

Whose headquarters are the magnificent building located at the corner of Front and Wellington streets, and an illustration of which ornaments the cover of ILLUSTRATED TORONTO, is one of the strongest and most popular fire companies in America. The company was founded over half a century ago, with a capital of $400,000, of which 25 per cent. was paid up. Their charter grants them the privilege of doing a life as well as fire insurance business, but the former they have never engaged in. In 1843 the charter was amended so as to include Marine Insurance, and since then this branch has received careful attention. The authorized capital of the company is now $500,000, and the whole of this large amount is paid up.

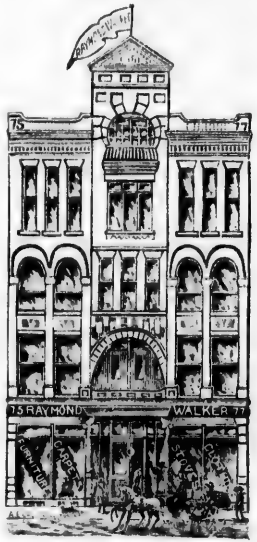
The governor of the Company is Mr. John Morison, a gentleman who for many years was one of the leading wholesale grocers of this city, and whose great success as a merchant pointed him out as a model man for chief executive officer of a great company. He is the active manager of the "British America," and when we state that the company has offices all over the United States and Canada, some idea can be formed of the immense responsibility attaching to the dual position of governor and manager.

The record of the institution is one that has earned for it the confidence of its patrons, and to-day it stands in the very front rank. As evidence of its strength it is only necessary to add that after allowing for a re insurance fund sufficient to insure in other companies all outstanding risks if the company were winding up business now, there is a surplus of more than half a million as additional security to policy holders. These figures are incontrovertible proof of the energy and ability displayed in the management of the company's affairs. Besides Mr. Morison, the governor, and John Leys, deputy-governor, the directorate includes the following: Hon. Wm. Cayley, J. Y. Reid, A. Myers, G. M. Kinghorn, George H. Smith, Thos Long and Dr. H. Robertson.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Residence of Geo. A. Cox, Esq., Sherbourne Street.

beauties and attractions of his native land. At this time he is the Managing Director of the Saskatchewan Homestead Company, and is doing grand service in the development of the Northwest. He is also an extensive holder of city real estate, and Moore Park, just north of the city, is one of the most attractive suburban properties ever put into the market. An immense amount of money has been spent by Mr. Moore in beautifying it, and it is bound to rank one of the most attractive and fashionable of our suburbs.

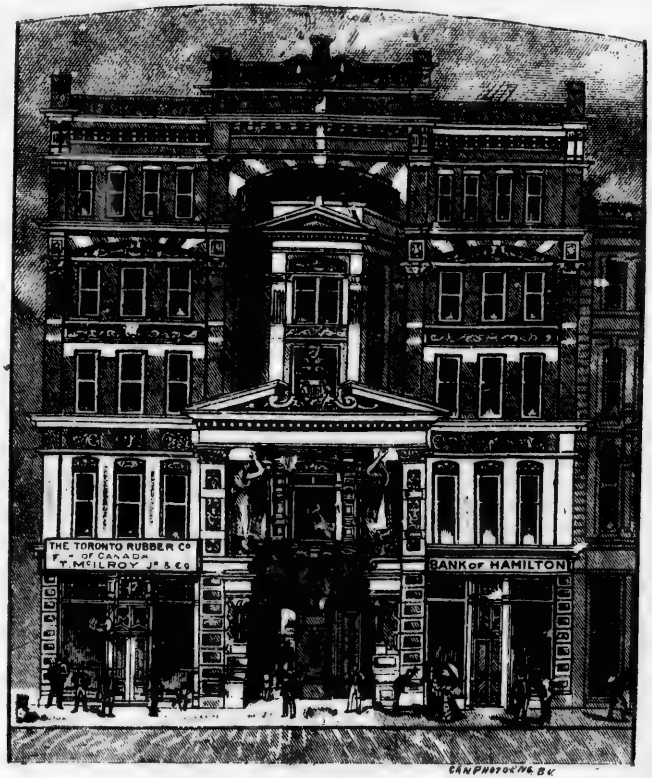


RAYMOND WALKER—The name that stands at the head of the instalment business of Toronto that represents the largest credit house furnishing emporium in all Canada.

He started years ago in a small way, forging ahead step by step, winning by reason of honest methods and perseverance. He had to begin by getting a good reputation; he had to grow because of the trade that went his way.

Think of a store with no dead places in it. Four arge floors filled with furniture and carpets, clocks and pictures, pianos and stoves, crockeryware and bedding—anything and everything that goes to furnishing a house and making home life more complete.

E. J. Lennox, Architect.



Manning Arcade, King Street West.

E. J. Lennox, Architect.

National Societies—Torch-light Processions.

TEN THOUSAND SCHOOL CHILDREN SINGING NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC SONGS.

Three Miles of Promenade Concert with a Dozen of the Leading Bands of the Dominion to Furnish the Music.

THE CLIMAX—A GLORIOUS CARNIVAL BALL.

The Queen City of the West will be given up to gaiety and excitement from Monday the 30th of June until Friday evening the 4th of July. The carnival will be the event of the year in Toronto and will mark an era in its history.

Our population of two hundred thousand people can enjoy as well as anybody the sunny side of life, and when the 100,000 strangers that will be attracted by the glories of the carnival to gather within our gates effervescence lying dormant in nearly every man, woman and child will commence to fizz over, and all will be merry as a marriage bell.

King Carnival is as absolute a monarch as ever sat on a throne, but never a tyrant had so many willing followers, and even in this democratic city his court will be thronged with courtiers, and though it be but a court of folly, wise men and fair women will bow submissive to the Monarch decree and all will be glitter, pomp and gaiety. Care and worry are man's greatest enemies, and if carnival week will but banish them for a week, then support the monarchy that enjoins only one law—amusement—"Laugh and the world laughs with you. Weep and you weep alone."

Every resident within the corporate limits of Toronto should heartily join hands to make the coming carnival a glorious success. If they do their duty it will mark an epoch in the history of the Queen City. Those who are residents know what she is capable of, but to the one hundred thousand outsiders who ought to be attracted here it should prove a revelation. The processions, cavalcades, military displays, demonstrations by national societies, illuminations, fireworks, and last and greatest of all King Carnival and his brilliant retinue will provide five days of wonderful transformations and glorious sight seeing. Let all rejoice at the opportunity that will be afforded them of proving their loyalty to Toronto by each contributing of his energy and good will to make the carnival of 1890 a red letter day in our history.

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at Port Elgin, and also controls the output of three other extensive concerns. The hides of at least 50,000 cattle are handled by this great firm in a single year. Nothing more solidly represents the metropolitan character of Toronto than the far reaching efforts of her representative business men, both merchants and manufacturers. Mr. Alexander's present high position in the trade has been secured entirely by his own business forethought and well directed efforts, and those who know him best are the most emphatic in declaring that he fully deserves the great success he has achieved. He is also a member of the Council of the Board of Trade, and one of its most progressive ones, too.

SYDNEY F. McKINNON

Is head of the firm of S. F. McKinnon & Co., Wholesale Millinery and Fancy Goods, 18 Wellington St. west, the representative firm in its line in Toronto. Their business extends all over the Dominion and is constantly increasing in volume. Resident buyers in Europe look sharply after their part of it, and more than a dozen commercial travellers represent the house between Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Mr. McKinnon has of late years invested largely in city real estate, and the magnificent building just erected by him for the Standard Bank, of which he is a director, is the latest evidence of his progressiveness. Some men, when they have made a fortune in their business, are apt, on account of it being safe, to invest in mortgages. Such investments by wealthy men do but little to build up a city

BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, Cor. Yonge and Front Streets.

exclusive of twenty drivers. There are fifteen fire halls, and the interior furnishing of these, in nearly every instance the result of the firemen's own handiwork, is well worthy of inspection. During 1889 there were 317 calls, the losses entailed by fire amounting to $134,760, against which there was an insurance of over one million. We are within the mark in stating that the City of Toronto suffers from fires less than any city of its size on the continent, a distinction highly relished by the Insurance Companies doing business here. A great deal of this immunity from disaster is due to the admirable discipline and high character of the force. The men have been selected with great care. They are proud of the high public confidence reposed in them, and it is quite correct to add that in the hour of danger every man works as if the safety of the city depended upon his individual efforts. The Chief of the Department, Mr. Richard Ardagh, has been an active fireman for twenty-seven years, and is a popular leader. Mr. Graham, the Assistant Chief, is also a model officer.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph System is the best that money can purchase. It was started in 1887 by the Gamewell Fire Alarm Telegraph Co., of Boston.

MESSRS. THOMSON & DUNSTAN.—As the last form of Toronto Illustrated is going to press we hear that the firm of Messrs. Thomson & Dunstan have just concluded another big property deal of over a hundred thousand dollars. They have also secured several other extensive tracts of the most valuable character for residential purposes, and within a few weeks their plans will be on view at their three chief offices.

Residence of Dr. Nattress, Carlton Street.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. ALBAN THE MARTYR, TORONTO.

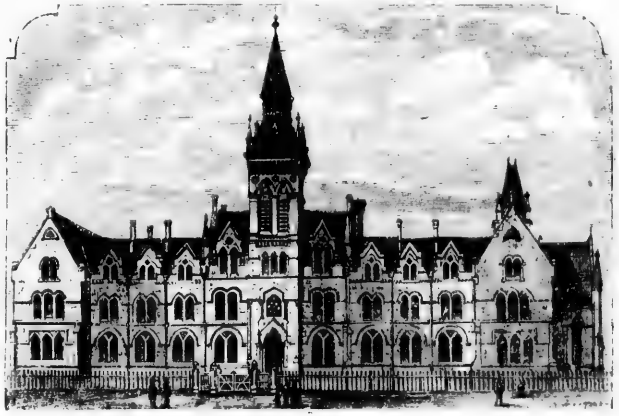
VIEW FROM THE NORTHWEST.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS.

The postal service in Toronto is most complete in all particulars. The advantages arising from the so-called "division of labor" are being exemplified probably better than in any other office in the city. From the head of the department down to the carriers, each and every man has his own duty and must perform it. The business has increased in a most marvellous manner in the last few years, and under the management of the present Postmaster, Mr. T. C. Patteson, many valuable improvements have been inaugurated. The rapidity with which mail matter is handled, sorted and delivered, is always a source of wonder to outsiders unaccustomed to the press of city business which demands such expedition. Probably no clearer idea of the rapidity with which the work of the department has increased, can be gained than by comparing the statistics furnished in the annual reports. In 1883 the average number of letters delivered weekly by the letter carriers was 94,779, and of newspapers 33,972.

In 1886 there were delivered 9,176,509 letters and 2,592,380 newspapers, or a weekly average of 188,009 letters and 49,853 newspapers, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. In 1887 there were delivered 9,766,059 letters and 2,932,132 newspapers, and so far in 1888 the weekly average for letters has been 207,969 and of newspapers 55,054.

These figures do not include the thousands of letters and papers that are delivered through the boxes at the Post Office and at the general delivery wicket. The returns showing the amount of postal matter sent out of the city are also interesting. In 1886 there went out 14,713,528 letters and post cards; 6,022,952 books, circulars, etc.; 129,532 articles by parcel post and 158,812 registered letters. In 1887 the amount was even greater, the figures being 14,954,132 letters and cards; 6,579,324 books, circulars, etc.; 136,968 articles by parcel post and 164,372 registered letters.



Knox College, Spadina Avenue.

The following shows the record for 1889:

Amount of money orders issued	$ 574,149 09
" " " paid	1,660,618.44
Amount deposited in savings bank	740,282.00
" withdrawn from savings bank	784,818 42
Postage stamps sold to the amount of	339,766.80
Number of letters delivered by carriers	13,283,677
" of newspapers " "	3,304,708
Number of letters posted at Toronto	13,221,108
" of post cards " "	3,197,792
" of books, &c., " "	7,539,906
" of parcels " "	114,008
" of reg'd letters " "	204,386

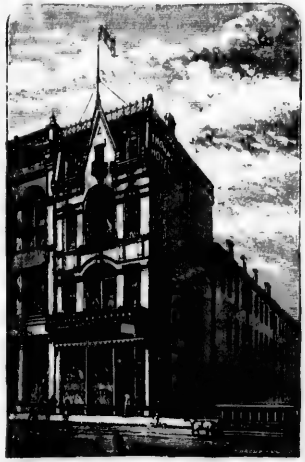
Among the principal changes effected last year in the Toronto postoffice was the establishment of carriers' depots at the branch postoffices of Parkdale, Spadina avenue, and Yorkville. A splendid service has been established by Mr. Robert Bond, between the head office and these branches, and the delivery of letters is now as rapid in the outlying districts as in the central portions of the city. There are now three deliveries at least in all parts and double that number in the more central portions. The scarlet mail carts are smart and well horsed, a credit to the service, and to the contractor.

The delivery of letters by carriers in Toronto has been made so effectual that only few persons retain the ancient practice of renting a box at the post office, and Toronto delivers nearly one half of all the letters delivered in the Dominion by carriers. There are over 100 carriers employed, of whom Mr. Alex. McIntyre is the zealous and painstaking superintendent.

ST. ALBAN'S CATHEDRAL.

St. Alban's Cathedral is now in course of erection, and is situated a little north of Bloor street, between Bathurst street and Brunswick avenue. The chancel and choir aisles are externally finished, having been commenced in the summer of 1885. The chancel is 35 feet wide by a depth of 85 feet internally, while the side aisles are each 16 feet by 40 feet internally. The roof is an elaborate hammer beam one and from floor to apex is 66 feet high and open timbered. The total length of the structure when completed, according to the plans and designs made by Mr. R. C. Windeyer, Architect Toronto, will be 256 feet. The total height from finished ground line to top of the pinnacles of the large tower at the west end, is 264 feet, a sight which will make the cathedral plainly visible at Niagara, considering that the land on which it is built is fully 140 feet above the level of King street. The building is externally of Credit Valley brown stone, backed up with brick and of solid construction, the walls ranging from 2 feet to 3 feet six inches in thickness. The crypts underneath have been finished and in use for services for some three years past. The remainder of the choir and chancel is expected to be completed this year. To his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto is due the inception of this edifice, and it is to be hoped he will be spared to see this, the grand object of his life completed, and may he when the hour of dissolution comes be able to say "My work is done, *requiesco in pace.*"

Metropolitan Methodist Church, Queen Street, East.



English Chop House, King St. West.

KEACHIE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ENGLISH CHOP HOUSE.—This remarkably popular hotel was established in 1862, and is now under the proprietorship of Messrs. Keachie & Co. Of Mr. Mort Keachie it is not necessary to say much. He is known all over Canada, and no man stands higher with those who are acquainted with him. He is an accomplished hotel man, and under his management the business of the house has nearly doubled. The hotel is conducted on the European plan, and the bill of fare daily offered is equal to the best efforts of New York and Boston caterers. Enough said.

GORDON, MACKAY & CO.

This old established firm, dating back as it does to 1850, has steadily gained strength with increasing age, and to-day ranks as one of the most progressive wholesale dry goods firms in the Dominion.

Their large warehouse, an illustration of which appears elsewhere, is located on the corner of Front and Bay streets, and is one of the most extensive and substantial looking in the city. The stock kept within its walls is immense in variety and selected with rare skill and judgment. Three buyers represent the house in foreign markets, and these gentlemen have been selected because of their special fitness in the departments entrusted to their care.

Some years ago the firm established the Lybster Cotton Mills at Merritton, and the reputation of the goods manufactured there is so high that they rank first choice with the traders of the country. Mr. Gordon, who died a few years ago, was President of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, and was one of the hardest workers that ever went on missionary work through the country seeking bonuses to aid in the construction of railroads then being boomed, with Toronto as their head centre. He was a gentleman of fine presence, and one of the most public spirited citizens that ever lived within the coporate limits of this city.

The present members of the firm are Mr. Donald Mackay, the senior partner, Mr. C. C. Robb and Mr. J. M. Woods. The first named of these two latter gentlemen has been connected with the firm for over thirty years; he is the general financial and office manager; and the latter has for sixteen years been connected with the house. It is within the mark to say that the firm of Gordon, Mackay & Co. ranks one of the most popular in the country with their customers. They are eminently conservative in their business dealings, and steer remarkably clear of haphazard accounts. They are noted for cutting prices to a fine point, but will only consent to do business with men whose solvency and business ability is undoubted. They have gained a high position in this market, and they appear determined to retain it.

Gordon, Mackay & Co., Cor. Front and Bay Sts.

than the system which regulates and controls every detail of the business. Every man has his special duty to perform, and the daily record kept of his doings is a faithful guide to those in control.

The busy life of the establishment is in the basement where all orders are got ready for shipment, and the system by which the goods are checked off and packed is in use nowhere else in Canada, it is a marvel of simplicity, and ensures almost absolute correctness in a department, where under the old system shortage claims were numerous and serious pecuniary loss thereby sustained. Under the present plan everything works without friction. Shortages are unknown and neither customer nor firm suffer the annoyance of having to entertain disputed claims. The *modus operandi* is of the most simple description. In the basement are two long tables extending its full depth, parallel with each of these is a double entry desk, mounted on wheels, which *a la* tramway style moves along the rails laid on the floor. At each of these desks two entry clerks are perched on their stools, now, for the mode of working, on these long tables alluded to the goods are piled ready for entry; movable partitions divide off each customers' parcel. The movable desk glides along the rails and stops directly opposite the goods. The clerk "calls off" to the elevated entry clerk, who in turn is checked by the lightning calculators at their desks.

The present partners in the firm are Mr. John K. Macdonald, the eldest son of the late partner, Mr. J. F. Macdonald, his brother, and Mr. Paul Campbell, who for over twenty years has been connected with the firm. The latter gentleman has not spared himself in the past in his efforts to add to the prosperity of the business, and we doubt not that under their skilful guidance the future will be a worthy successor to the past.

Senator Macdonald's death in January, this year, evoked expressions of sympathy from the press of all shades of politics all over the Dominion. He was eminently a representative Canadian, a man who had gained a princely fortune through his own labor and one who in the hour of his prosperity was the same unaffected man that he was when starting at the bottom of the ladder. Though in politics an Independent Reformer, the high position in which he was held by the people of all classes and creeds influenced Sir John A. Macdonald, the leader of a Conservative Government, to appoint him a Senator, and this selection was one of the most popular ever made in Canada. His death was a national loss.

THE CANADIAN SPORTSMAN is a gentleman's newspaper. It contains each week 48 columns of the world's choicest legitimate sporting news, and is patronized by the very best class of Canadian citizens. It has been established for 20 years and is constantly increasing in influence.

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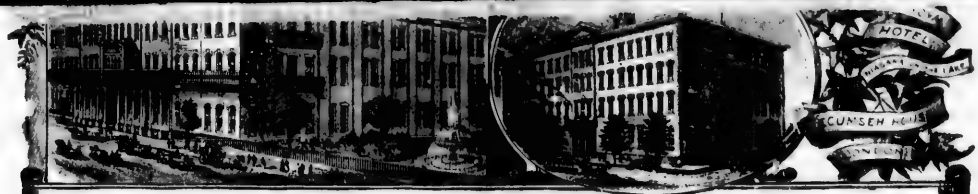

THE QUEEN'S, TORONTO.—Is one of the largest and most comfortable Hotels in the Dominion of Canada. It is elegantly furnished throughout; rooms en suite with bath rooms, etc., attached on every floor; it is also celebrated for its superb cuisine. Is strictly first-class, and has received the patronage of the royal family as well as the nobility of Europe.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.—This hotel and summer resort is located in a beautiful grove at the head of Lake Ontario and the mouth of the Niagara River. It is capable of accommodating 350 guests, and is fitted with all modern improvements. Open from June 15th to September 15th.

THE TECUMSEH HOUSE, LONDON.—Is one of the largest and best appointed Hotels west of Toronto; is situated in the business part of the city and within a short distance of all railway stations.

A GREAT BOOM.

Value of City Property!

Millions Have Been Made out of it.

A Phenomenal Increase, but Based on A Solid Foundation.

Probably in no other city in America, of equal size, has the price of real estate continued so steadily on the increase as in Toronto. Years ago the wiseacres prophesied that the "boom" would soon run its course and leave unlucky speculators stranded. But the years have flown, the city limits have been extended, building operations have gone on with marvellous rapidity, and still the real estate market continues to be a most fruitful source of income to investors. This apparent mystery may be easily explained by the fact that the word "boom," as applied above, is simply a misnomer for what has been the direct result of the growing prosperity of our city. Some of Toronto's wealthiest citizens have made all their money by judicious investments in real estate, and what is even more significant, the keenest and wisest among them are still investing their capital along this same line, and are in no great hurry to get rid of the lands already in their possession.

Properties that within the past ten years have jumped from twenty to eighty dollars a foot are still on the rise, and in the central business portion of the city there is a steady demand at continually increasing prices. Amongst the real estate dealers are some of the shrewdest business men in the community, and the operations of the biggest amongst them are on a large scale. The recognized representative firm in the business is that of Messrs. Thomson & Dunstan, and at their three agencies located in different sections of the city they are kept busy. Last year they turned over $2,000,000.00 worth of property, and already this year they have perfected several big deals. They are thorough masters of the art of placing property on the market in attractive form, and many swell residential streets to-day were planned by them and worked to a successful issue. Their deals are mostly on a large scale, and their clientage includes many of the representative capitalists and foremost corporations. Both Mr. Thomson and Mr. Dunstan are firm believers in the future of the Queen City, and show their faith by purchasing extensive properties on their own account. Their representative at West Toronto, Mr. Arthur Meredith, and their eastern manager, Mr. Evelyn Macrae, are also live men, and interests committed to their care are carefully guarded and energetically handled.

Building operations are still on a big scale, and a careful computation of the value of structures now in course of erection foots up to about six millions of dollars. The class of buildings are also of a high order, and whether it be in business blocks, private residences, public buildings or churches, Toronto can stand comparison with any other city of its size in any country. The portraits on our last inside cover are those of the firm of Thomson & Dunstan, and their looks plainly indicate they are hustlers, always on the jump for business.

AUGUSTE BOLTE.

Mr. Auguste Bolte is one of the most progressive minded business men in Toronto. At the time he established himself in this market in the brewers' supplies trade nearly all that class of goods were supplied by American firms. Now he has control in that line of the trade of the Dominion, the amount of business done here by foreign firms being very small. He is a very large operator in hops, and has the agency of several famous Bavarian packers. He stands high in the estimation of a large business circle, and may fairly be classed one of the rising commercial men of Toronto.

HARRY WEBB.

The illustration on our inside front cover of Mr. Harry Webb's famous restaurant, on the corner of Yonge and Jordan streets, is a fair representation of the most famous place in the city in its line.

The ground floor is used as the public lunch room, and extensive counters also accommodate those who prefer a light counter lunch. The leading merchants and professional men of the city congregate here between 12 and 2 each day, and when we mention that on an average one thousand people are fed here every day some idea can be formed of its popularity.

The second and third floors are magnificent rooms, superbly ornamented and furnished to match. Both these rooms are used for large assemblies, and a very liberal proportion of the banquets given by the chief societies of Toronto are located here. Mr. Harry Webb's name is known all over Ontario as our representative caterer, and his name is a guarantee that anything he undertakes will be carried out to the Queen's taste. Strangers visiting the Queen City lose one of its most interesting sights if they do not visit Harry Webb's big establishment.

water, at the will of the operator. They are then treated to a brushing out, which is accomplished by machines revolving at the rate of 1,500 a minute, thus preventing the possibility of one's glass of "bittah" beer or pale ale being contaminated with such as a defunct fly or any other tipple loving insect.

A gas engine of ten horse power is the motive influence for the various labor-saving appliances that here do nearly all the work, and as one notes the rapidity with which it is accomplished the thought presents itself almost involuntary, "How could this amount of work be got through with by hand labor?"

The *modus operandi* is very simple: A large tank, on an elevated platform, acts as a receiver for the ale, which is forced through pipes from the stock hogsheads in the cellar below. From the receiving tank it runs through a long row of syphons into the bottles, the handling of which demands lightning rapidity on the part of the attendant. Next to the filling are the steam corking machines, and after they have performed their duty the bottles pass to the labellers, whence they travel by elevator to the floor above where wiring machines polish them off more perfect than hands can perform at the rate of two dozen every minute to each machine.

A careful examination of the three floors reveals a stock of bottled ale, a single glance at which would knock a prohibitionist out in one round. It is the substantial testimony which proves that the people of Canada are each year using larger quantities of sound, healthy ale, whether they are tapering off on the stronger spirits we leave to the statisticians to determine. Owing to the enormous demand for the celebrated "White Label" ale, it became necessary to refuse all orders for three months; now, however, there is a stock on hand of 70,000 bottles which is pronounced ripe for the market. Of the other brands "India Pale," "Amber" and XXX Porter and Stout there were seventy thousand dozen on the shelves at the time of our visit. On the topmost floor a staff of men were busy packing the bottled goods for shipment, which by means of a large hoist are lowered on to the vans, which convey them to the freight depots of the different railways.

Descending to the cellars, which run 500 feet along Queen street and stretch out northward from 150 to 220 feet, we found them occupied as follows: That portion immediately under the bottling department is used exclusively for the storage of the ales for bottling purposes. Westward along the southern wall is a long row of racking tuns, and from an office alongside them a clerk checks off the number of each brew as it is racked off and enters it up into the stock book. Immediately north of these racking tuns is an array of stock vats, each having a capacity of 3500 gallons, these are used for storing special stock.

In the largest cellar, in which was stored one hun- New York State, Washington Territory, Californian and the best Canadian have also been bought this which are piled 4,000 tons of the glacial every winter; we glanced at the immense ice houses, in ter, and deeply though we had been interested by the insight gained into such a mammoth establishment, we were not reluctant to enter the offices and tote up our thoughts. These offices are in keeping with the rest of the establishment. The main office and four smaller ones are all fitted up with native woods, highly polished. The ceilings in arabesque designs are most artistically decorated, and verily the presiding genius over this department of the business, Mr. Wm. Ross, is superbly accommodated. In the private office, sacred to the service of the managing director, everything is in rare good taste, and glancing around its walls an old time citizen is pleased to see the genial face of the late Mr. Davies, father of the Managing Director and one of the pioneer brewers of Toronto. As substantially illustrating the importance of such an enterprise to the city it is worth recording that three thousand tons of coal are used each year, and the annual consumption of water foots up over thirteen millions of gallons. The greater portion of the teaming is done by the cartage agents of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways; still, the brewery keeps ten teams of matched bays, and their largest city delivery wagons are hauled by three horses abreast. The ales and stout manufactured by the Dominion Brewery Co. have always commanded the highest price in the Canadian market, and the full capacity of the plant has been tested to supply the demand. Owing to the success that attended the exhibition of their ales at the various great Industrial Exhibitions held both in the Northern and Southern States and in Europe as well, they have been strongly urged to appoint agents in those centres, but for the reasons before stated they were unable to comply with the request. Great as the establishment now is in the full swing of its vigorous youth, there can be little doubt that ere long the Company will be forced to greatly enlarge their manufacturing capacity. Quality tells the tale in the brewing business even more than many other industries, and it is within the mark to say that the rigid rule always laid down by the proprietor from the start of the business, that no stock should be sent out that is not fully up to the standard, laid the foundation of the present immense trade. It is a success worthily won, and the high business qualities which secured it have gained for Mr. Robert Davies the reputation of being one of the most able, as he is one of the most popular, business men in Toronto.

The Canadian Sportsman (established 1870), Toronto, is the only sporting journal published in Canada. Price $4 a year. Send for sample copy.

ALBION HOTEL, TORONTO.

So much for the host, now for the hotel. The building, as will be seen by the engraving, is a mammoth structure and occupies more than half of East Market square. It has room accommodation for 300 guests, and the whole building from basement to garret is furnished and fitted in the most approved modern fashion. The dining room is one of the busiest places in the city every day between 12 and 2 o'clock. The dinner daily served is, without exaggeration, the best meal, at the price, served in the Dominion, and when we add that it is no uncommon day when from 400 to 600 people partake of it, some idea can be formed of the enormous business that is done. The Albion ranks high with all who have ever tried it. Those who once share its hospitality are generally stickers for the future, and from one end of Canada to the other the old Albion and John Holderness are widely known and most highly appreciated. They are a hard pair to beat.

BUSINESS ON THE HARBOR.

From the Harbor Commissioner's statement for 1889 it is ascertained that 961 steamboats, 184 propellers and 1,163 schooners arrived at this port during the year. The number of vessels wintering here is 70, representing 10,755 tons register. The amount of coal received by water was 166,316 tons. The amount received by rail on information received from the Custom House was 289,997 tons. In addition to the large number of vessels engaged in carrying coal and other merchandise, Toronto boasts of over a score of ferry boats, which run every few minutes between the city and island, also a large fleet of superbly fitted large steamers, which carry thousands of passengers to the different lake ports, and about sixty yachts, and many hundreds of smaller pleasure craft.

Illustrated Toronto, price 10 cents, is a very appropriate reminder to distant friends of the marvellous progress of Toronto within a few years.

Electric Light Company, of which he is now the manager and secretary.

THE TORONTO INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

This company, working the Edison system, is now organized under a charter from the Ontario Government, with a capital of $250,000. A franchise has been secured from the City Corporation giving the company authority to lay an underground service throughout the city. Last, but by no means least, this company has entered into a contract with the Edison General Electric Co'y. which secures to it in perpetuity the sole right to operate the valuable patents owned or controlled by the Edison interests. To summarize—Edison's past triumphs and achievements are behind them, and their future success is as secure as Edison's genius, coupled with the vast capital ($12,000,000) of the Edison company, combined with good business management and the best electrical science and skill that they can command can make it. To-day the business of manufacturing incandescent light is as stable and as far removed from the realms of experiment as is the business of manufacturing gas. The credit of forming this wealthy company and securing as its Board of Directors many of the representative business men of the city, is due to to Mr. Fred. Nicholls, whose name is prominently connected elsewhere with the Permanent Exhibition.

The Edison Incandescent Light is as reliable as gas, and entirely free from the many objections there are against the former. The station will be run twenty-four hours every day throughout the year. A consumer can turn on light at any moment just as readily as he can turn a gas jet. Whatever may be said of other systems, the Edison light has long passed the era of experiment, and on December 31st, 1888, there were in actual use in the United States alone, a grand total of 1,350,000 Edison lamps, and it is largely used in England and other countries. It is so reliable that the volume of light emitted is always exactly the same, and there are no complaints of poor light, as when gas pipes become clogged or frozen. To provide against stoppage by reason of accidents every machine and appliance in the central station is in duplicate and held in immediate reserve for any possible emergency

Another feature of the wonderful system which the genius of Edison has perfected is the fact that power from electric motors can be supplied from the same mains as the electric light. The Edison Electric Power will do all the work of steam power without noise, coal, heat, dirt, ashes or smoke and very little attention. The company are prepared to supply electric power in any quantity and at most reasonable prices.

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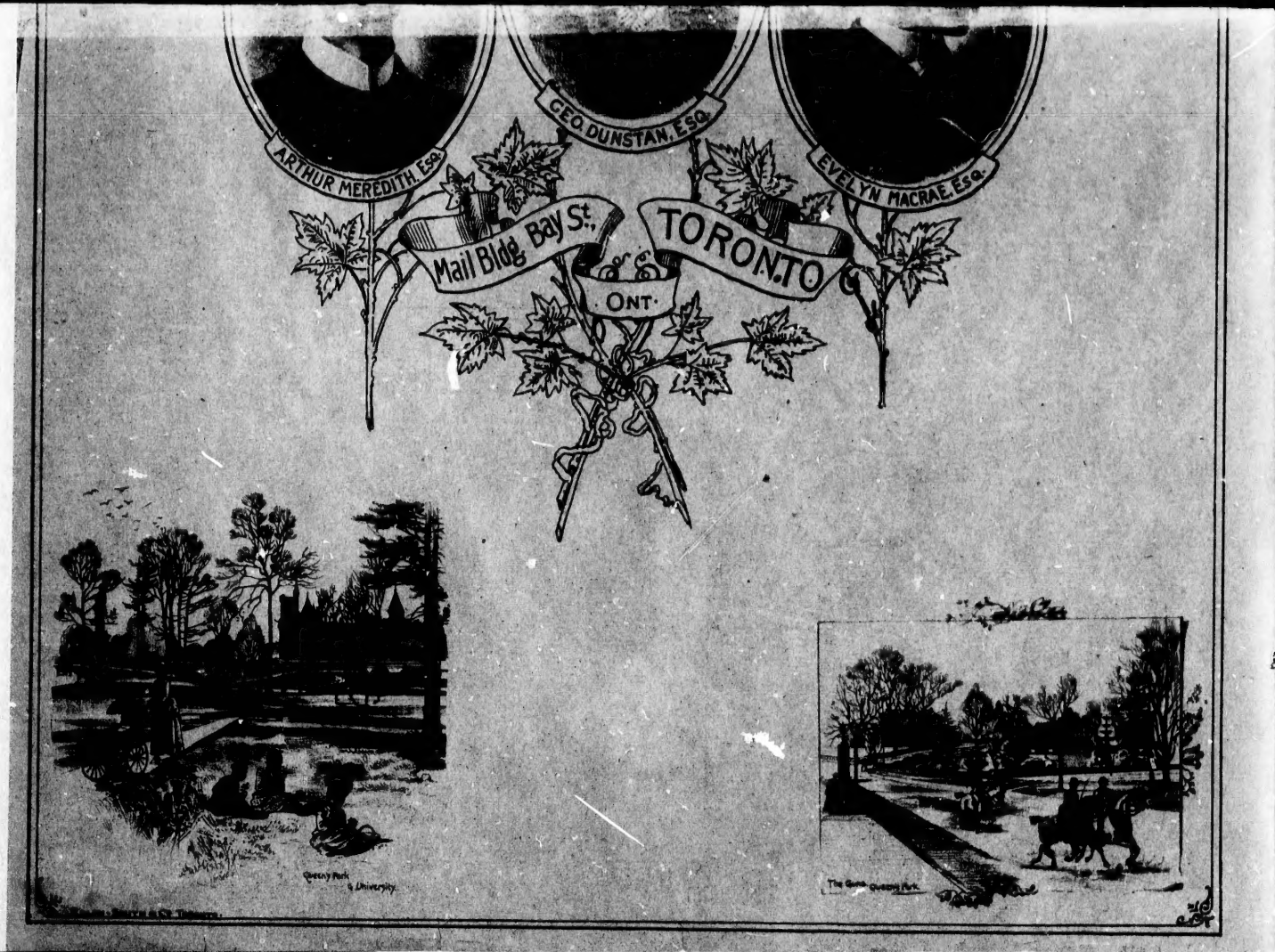

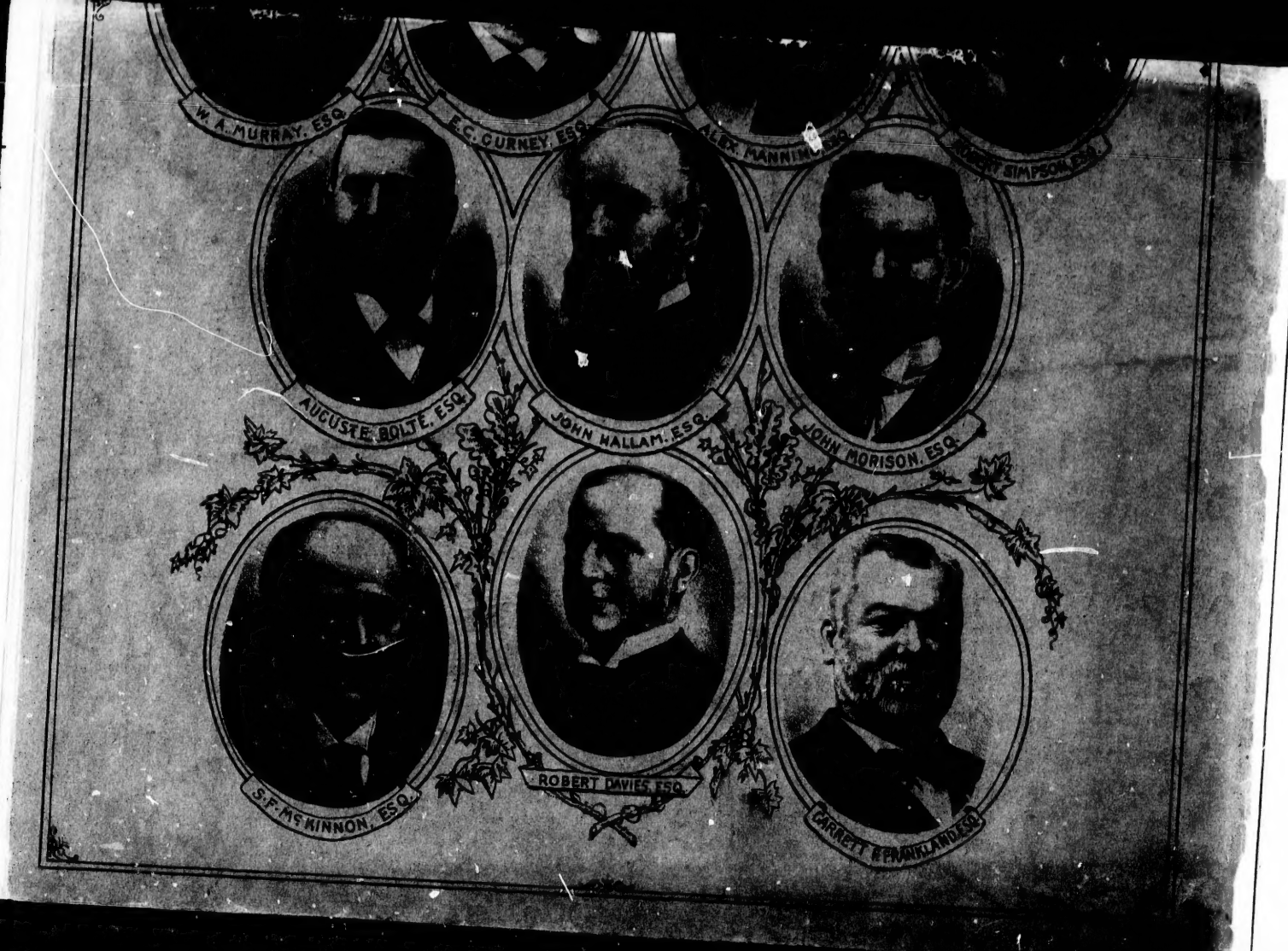
W. A. MURRAY, ESQ.
E.C. CURNEY, ESQ.
ALEX. MANNING, ESQ.
ROBERT SIMPSON, ESQ.
AUGUSTE. BOILTE, ESQ.
JOHN HALLAM, ESQ.
JOHN MORISON, ESQ.
S.F. McKINNON, ESQ.
ROBERT DAVIES, ESQ.
GARRETT FRANKLAND, ESQ.